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FOOD FISH
MARKET REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

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FOOD FISH
MARKET REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

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SUMMARY

Heavy demand strained dwindling supplies of finfish products in the U.S. during the first 9 months of 1973, and contributed to sharp price increases. Some of the major world fisheries yielded disappointing catches of species favored in U.S. markets, particularly affecting fresh and frozen cod and halibut. The supply picture was somewhat brighter, however, for fillets of ocean perch, flounders and haddock. Although domestic landings of these three species dropped during 1973, imports picked up enough to sustain consumption and permit a modest buildup of inventory. Among canned items, salmon had the most severe shortages. Concurrently, reduced supplies of beef and high meat prices during the third quarter generally strengthened the quantity demanded for most fishery products.

Compared with a year earlier, overall available supplies of principal species marketed in fresh and frozen form during January-September were down about 1 percent (table A). Apparent consumption of these products, however, was nearly 6 percent higher (table B). This increase meant a considerable shrinkage in inventories, which dropped about 13 million pounds during the period. A year earlier, inventories of these same items increased more than 54 million pounds between January-September. Obviously, ample January 1 inventories have sustained the consumption of fresh and frozen products during 1973.

Table A.--Total supplies, and net changes in inventories, principal fresh and frozen, and canned fishery products by species, January-September, 1972 and 1973

	Total Available Supplies			Net Change in Inventories	
	1972	1973	% Change	1972	1973
	Million Pounds			Million Pounds	
Fresh and frozen					
Blocks	350.3	327.4	- 7	+41.7	-15.0
Halibut	63.9	55.8	13	+ 8.0	- 0.8
Cod	97.3	94.1	- 4	+10.1	- 1.4
Haddock	38.1	44.8	+18	+ 0.9	-
Flatfish	85.3	101.2	+19	- 3.6	+ 2.0
Ocean Perch	85.1	95.4	+12	- 2.9	+ 2.3
Total	720.0	718.7	- 1	+54.2	-12.9
Canned					
Tuna	501.5	474.5	- 6	N.A.	N.A.
Salmon	214.6	132.8	-38	- 0.7	N.A.
Sardines	93.8	82.0	-13	+12.8	N.A.
Total	809.9	689.3	-15	N.A.	N.A.
Total fresh and frozen and canned	1529.9	1408.0	- 8		

N.A. Not available.

Supplies of principal canned fishery products during January-September were 15 percent below a year ago, following extremely poor salmon runs in Alaska (for the second consecutive year). Other factors were an unforeseen drop in production of Maine sardines and a slight decline in production of canned tuna.

The outlook for supplies in the first quarter of 1974 is not favorable for those fishery products recently in short supply in U.S. markets. U.S. buyers of fish blocks (for reprocessing into fish sticks and portions), for example, will face tough international competition for supplies, particularly for cod. Cod blocks prices in the last quarter of 1973 were averaging about 80 cents per pound, about 70 percent above last year; and continued poor fishing in the block-producing countries could drive the price even higher. Alternative species will be sought (pollock and other species for minced blocks, in particular), but heavy demand is driving up the price of these products also. All this could mean a continued squeeze on producers' margins for sticks and portions and a cutback in production and consumption from the high levels that prevailed in the latter part of 1973.

Table B.--Apparent consumption of principal fresh and frozen fishery products, by species, January-September, 1972 and 1973 1/

	1972	1973	Percentage Change
	Million Pounds		Percent
Blocks	245.9	266.6	+ 8
Cod	81.1	71.3	- 2
Flatfish	79.6	90.6	+14
Haddock	31.0	35.0	+13
Ocean Perch	71.7	75.3	+ 5
Halibut	44.4	38.3	-14
Total	553.7	585.1	+ 6

1/ Apparent consumption is derived by adding January 1 inventories, U.S. production, and imports and subtracting therefrom September 30 inventories.

Canned salmon will remain in short supply. Back-to-back poor canning seasons in 1972 and 1973 have cut available supplies to less than one half the average quantities available during the previous 5 years. New supplies will not be available until the 1974 packing season starts next June, and prospects are not good that the 1974 catch will show any improvement.

Halibut will continue in relatively short supply at least until next April when the new season commences. If meat prices hold steady and supplies of ocean perch, flatfish and haddock remain abundant, prices will tend to stabilize, perhaps soften somewhat.

None of the foregoing outlook has reckoned with the fuel shortage. The supply of fishery products in the U.S. generally is lagging behind demand for most products and any cutback in production due to a lack of fuel will make the supply situation even worse. This applies to both foreign and U.S. fisheries.

FISH BLOCKS
REVIEW

Total supplies of fish blocks during January-September 1973 were 327.4 million pounds--7 percent below the comparable 9-month period in 1972 (table 1).

Inventories of blocks in January 1973 were a fifth higher than a year earlier, but dropped below year-ago levels in March and have remained lower throughout 1973. Inventories were off for two reasons:

a. Heavy U.S. demand for sticks and portions, coincident with rising meat prices, resulted in record high consumption.

b. U.S. imports of blocks were 14 percent below 1972, because of poor landings in supplying countries and increased world demand for existing supplies.

Although imports rebounded to near 1972 levels in the third quarter, domestic inventories on November 1 were still 25 percent below last year.

Cod was less prominent in the mix of block imports, owing to worldwide shortages in the species used for blocks (tables 2 and 3). Cod, as a percentage of total block imports, declined for the third straight year, representing 50 percent of U.S. block imports thus far this year, compared with 61 percent for January-September 1972. Imports of pollock blocks took up part of the slack, rising from 39 to 59 million pounds and accounted for 24 percent of imports compared to 14 percent in 1972 and 9 percent in 1971.

Sources of supplies of fish blocks also changed significantly in 1973. Imports from Japan increased by 20 million pounds from 1972 to 49 million pounds in 1973, and Japan's share of United States block imports rose from 10 to 20 percent (table 4). Japan supplied only 1 percent of total United States block imports in 1971. Pollock represents about three-fourths of Japanese block shipments to the United States.

While Japan's share of United States imports has been increasing, imports from the most important traditional supplier, Canada, remained level at about 20 percent in 1973. It has been difficult for Canada to meet the increasing demand for blocks on the United States market, primarily because of a poor season for groundfish landings. January through August landings show a one-third drop in the cod catch--(60 percent of United States imports of Canadian blocks are cod)--and marginal decreases in haddock and the flatfish. The decrease in

imports from Canada would have been greater except for the fact that a greater proportion of Canadian landings were used in block production in 1973.

Minced blocks became more of a factor in the block markets in 1973. They were priced substantially below the traditional fillet blocks, which underscores continued preference for the traditional. As of November 1, 1973, minced blocks made up 5 million of the 73 million pounds of blocks held in storage.

Prices Rise

Prices for the major species of blocks on the U.S. wholesale market were substantially above a year ago. Prices for the two biggest block sellers, cod and pollock, were priced 34 percent and 20 percent higher than 1972, respectively, through September (table 5). However, the brunt of price increases for blocks has been felt since the beginning of the year. From January through October 1973, cod block prices have risen 62 percent, and pollock blocks 77 percent, although these prices have remained stable during the last 2 months.

Domestic producers of fish sticks and portions were unable to pass on these raw material costs for two reasons: a) implementation of the President's Price Freeze during the summer and b) anticipated consumer resistance. Cod portions, for example, have only increased 11 percent in price since January, and pollock portions 24 percent. As a result, the difference between prices of cod portions and block prices, which had been 13 to 15 cents during most of 1971-72, was squeezed severely during the year (fig. 1). The situation was similar for pollock blocks and portions (fig. 2).

Despite these narrowing price differentials and rising prices of blocks, U.S. buyers have continued to increase their imports of blocks (fig. 3) based on continued strong demand for established species, such as cod. This action was probably influenced by anticipation of further price rises and block shortages. U.S. buyers of blocks are apparently not yet counting on alternative block species and forms to satisfy the major part of their needs.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF STICKS AND PORTIONS

Production of sticks and portions during the first 9 months of 1973 were 316 million pounds, 14 percent higher than 1972, and a record for the period (table 6). Fish portions represented 70 percent of total production of sticks and portions for the first 9 months of 1973--about the same as in 1972.

Demand for fish sticks and portions during 1973 remained strong, even in light of rising prices. Apparent consumption of fish sticks and portions was 327

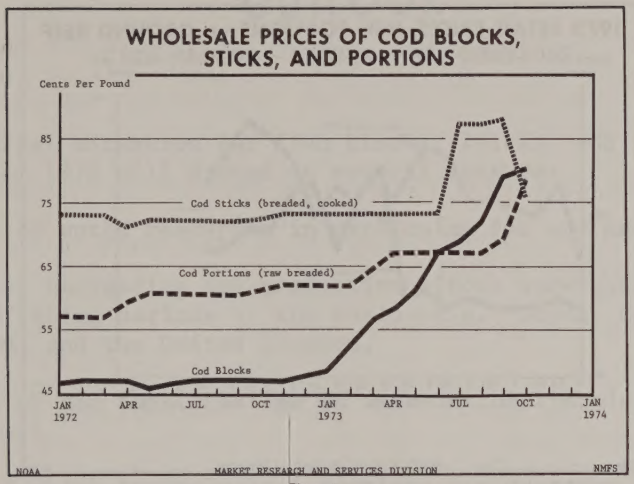

Figure 1

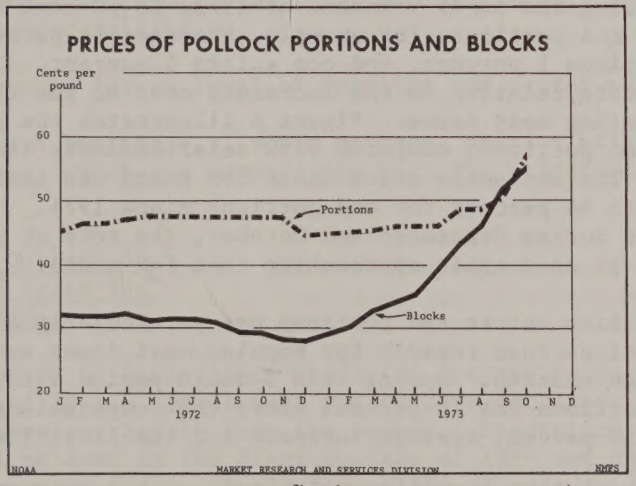

Figure 2

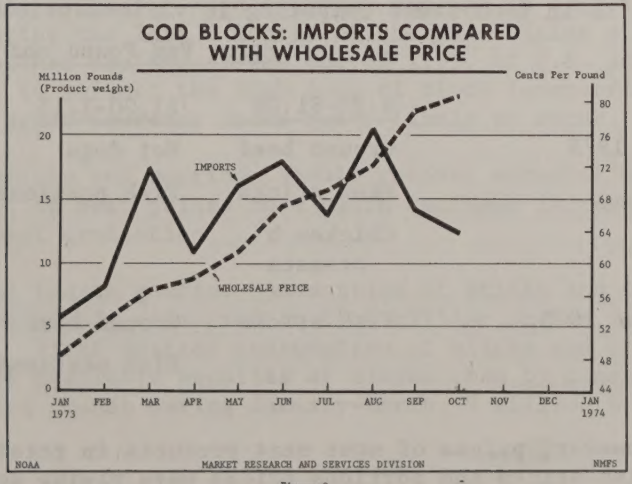

Figure 3

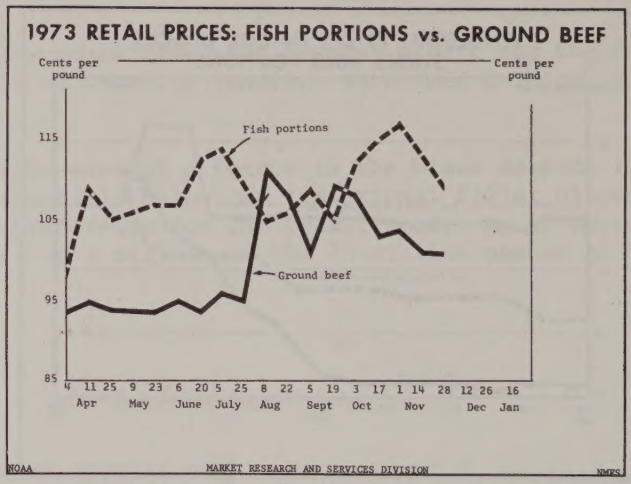
1973 RETAIL PRICES: FISH PORTIONS vs. GROUND BEEF
Cents per pound
Cents per pound
Fish portions
Ground beef
115
105
95
85
4 11 25 9 23 6 20 5 25 8 22 5 19 3 17 1 14 28 12 26 16
Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan
NOAA
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Figure 4

million pounds during the first 9 months of 1973, 18 percent higher than in 1972. Prices for cod portions, for example, averaged 11 percent higher in 1973, pollock portions 1 percent, and cod sticks 5 percent. However, this increase was moderate relative to the increased cost of the raw material (blocks) and competing meat items. Figure 4 illustrates the price increase for fish sticks and portions, compared with selected meats (including beef, veal, and pork). The wholesale price index for meats has increased 59 percent, compared with 44 percent for cod portions since 1971. With a spurt in cod portion prices during September and October, the rate of price increase for fish portions is once again approaching that for meats.

Strong demand for fish sticks and portions was particularly evident in July-September, when prices rose rapidly for popular meat items such as ground beef, hot dogs, and chicken. During this 3-month period disappearance of fish sticks and portions was 28 percent above the comparable period in 1972, as opposed to an 18-percent average increase for the first 9 months of 1973.

In retail food chains, the sharp rise in meat prices during the summer showed the following shifts in food items competing in various price ranges:

	Price Per Pound and Item		
	$.90-$1.00	$1.00-1.15	$1.15-1.35
January-June 1973	Ground beef	Hot dogs	--
	Fish sticks	Fish portions	
	Chicken b breasts		
July-September 1973	Fish sticks	Ground beef	Hot dogs
		Fish portions	Chicken breasts

During October, however, prices of most meat products in retail stores were declining while fish sticks and portions prices were rising somewhat.

OUTLOOK

FISH BLOCKS, STICKS, AND PORTIONS

The domestic market situation for fish blocks, sticks, and portions during the first half of 1974 will depend on several factors:

a) Status of world resources in particular for cod and Alaska pollock.

b) Level of harvesting and production effort undertaken by the major groundfishing nations of the world--e.g., Japan, Canada, Norway, Iceland, and the United Kingdom.

c) Impact of the fuel shortage on international trade. (See special article.)

d) Rate at which technological barriers are overcome in development of an acceptable comminuted or minced fish block, thus permitting further commercialization.

e) Short-range future level of supplies and prices of meat.

f) Continued emergence of world markets, particularly European and Japanese, which are competitive with the United States market.

Impact of Meat Outlook on Consumption and Price for Sticks and Portions

The U.S. Department of Agriculture predicted increasing meat supplies for the fourth quarter of 1973. Retail meat prices have declined. Supplies of both beef and pork were up sharply from the summer. Predictions are that beef production will be down in the first quarter of 1974 and then will rise again in the second quarter. More abundant supplies of meat in retail markets are expected to cause a greater than seasonal decline in sales for fish sticks and portions during the last 3 months of the yar. Sales of fish sticks and portions may further decline at the end of 1973, if U.S. processors are forced to raise prices to reflect the high cost of block inventories now held in storage. This price increase seems quite likely to occur.

Sales of fish sticks and portions should recover somewhat during the first quarter of 1974, if meat prices once again increase in response to the expected dip in meat production.

We estimate that fourth quarter consumption of sticks and portions may dip to 85 to 90 million pounds, compared to 95.4 million pounds for the comparable period in 1972. First quarter consumption of sticks and portions may be constrained more by available supplies of blocks than by demand--sales should be about 110 million pounds during January-March, 9 million pounds below the previous year.

Outlook for
Block Imports

The quantity of U.S. imports of fish blocks received during the next 6 months will depend on three factors:

a) U.S. wholesale prices for blocks in relation to foreign prices.

b) Resource outlook, particularly for the new block producing nations, such as Japan and Korea.

c) Impact of the energy crisis on imports.

During October and November 1973, prices for most major blocks have remained stable. The price for cod blocks, for example, has remained at 80 cents per pound. Industry sources indicate that West German buyers are presently offering slightly higher prices. Thus, the continuation of stable U.S. prices will probably hold down the level of imports--in particular for fillet blocks--primarily because of expected intense world competition. During the first quarter of 1974, it is probable that expected higher fuel costs worldwide, combined with increased world competition for supplies, will exert strong upward pressure on block prices in the United States. Thus, U.S. processors may again find themselves in a severe cost squeeze.

Production of fillet blocks in Canada, Norway, and Iceland will most probably be lower than in 1973. Canada's cod landings in 1973 were disappointing, and the trend is expected to continue into 1974. The Norwegian cod catch in 1973 was sharply down. Norwegians expect that the spawning cod stock, which had been exceptionally abundant in the immediately preceding years, will decrease during 1973-76. The Arcto-Norwegian cod stock, however, is expected to start slowly increasing in 1974. The stocks of saithe were above normal in 1973.[1/] The outlook for the next couple of years is for lower landings of cod. In addition, 1973 was an exceptionally good year for ocean perch but this is not expected in 1974. Therefore, the total fish available for block production are expected to be somewhat below 1973.

Despite the above factors that point to a low level of United States block imports, the key to the U.S. block import picture rests with Japan and Korea, both in terms of minced and fillet blocks--with emphasis on Alaska pollock.

With cod exports from traditional block suppliers declining and European markets attracting increasingly more of these exports, Japan is likely to become the chief United States supplier of blocks. This will certainly occur if the Alaska pollock block (both fillet-block and the 28-to-30 count minced-block) continues to gain popularity in the United States.

Both Japan and Korea are expanding production of the Alaska pollock blocks. It is likely that blocks shipped from Japan to the United States will increase slightly during the first half of 1974, compared with 1973, when 30.2 million pounds of blocks were shipped.

1/ NMFS, Foreign Fisheries Division.

Short supplies and rising prices will continue to force U.S. processors to consider alternate block species and other product forms. Minced blocks are the alternatives that both small and large domestic processors have been experimenting with, primarily because the minced blocks are lower priced than fillet blocks. A wide range of species is now being tested, including croaker, whiting, and fish from inland waters, such as carp. Pacific pollock and cod, however, are the only species now making substantial inroads into commercial markets.

Based on these developments, we expect that U.S. block imports will total 60 to 65 million pounds for the last 3 months in 1973--5 to 10 million pounds below the last quarter of 1972. This would place total block imports in 1973 at about 310 million pounds, 13 percent below 1972. First quarter imports in 1974 should be 55 million pounds, 15 percent below 1973.

FILLETS

Supplies of groundfish fillets in the United States during the first 9 months of 1973 were higher than a year earlier, as were consumption and inventories. The increase in consumption, however, fell 13 million pounds short of the increase in supply, with that amount being moved into storage.

Groundfish supply and utilization, January-September, 1972 and 1973.

(fillet weight)

Component	1972	1973	Percentage Change
	Million Pounds		Percent
Begin inv.	45.0	52.4	+16
Landings	52.2	47.7	- 9
Imports	208.7	235.4	+13
Total supply	305.9	335.5	+10
Ending inv.	42.4	55.3	+30
Consumption	263.5	280.2	+ 6

Note: Includes cod, flatfish, haddock, and ocean perch.

Imports were the major supply factor in the groundfish fillet market accounting for 70 percent of total supplies (table 7). Combined imports of cod, flatfish, haddock and ocean perch were 235 million pounds, about 13 percent higher than a year earlier. Domestic landings of groundfish during the period were down 9 percent from a year earlier. It is apparent that we rely increasingly on imports to satisfy domestic needs. Furthermore, prices were at record levels throughout much of the year, providing additional incentive for foreign suppliers to increase their shipments to the United States.

The high prices of meat and poultry during much of the year affected groundfish fillets. Consumers, including institutional buyers, increased their purchases of fishery products as a hedge to high meat and poultry prices. The resultant increase in demand caused consumption of groundfish to rise 6 percent above the previous year--up to 280 million pounds. The gain nevertheless was far short of the increase in available supplies, hinting that record high prices of fillets were meeting some resistance. Probably, too, there has been some advance purchasing by distributors in anticipation of continued price hikes.

The product mix of available fillet supplies has also changed this year.

Percentage of total supply (market share)

Species	1972	1973
	Percent	
Cod	32	28
Flatfish	28	30
Haddock	12	13
Ocean Perch	28	28
Total	100	100

Cod was replaced as the largest volume fillet species by flatfish. Apparently, the lower quantity of cod available has caused a switch to several other species. Accordingly, the percentage of the fillet market supplied by cod was off sharply, whereas the contribution of flatfish and haddock rose and ocean perch was about the same.

The following is a short discussion of the highlights of the major fillet species.

Cod

Supplies of cod fillets during January-September were off about 3 percent from the previous year (table 8). High beginning-of-the-year inventories kept the 9-month total supply from being off more as imports dropped 17 percent to 67 million pounds. Poor landings in Canada, Iceland, Norway and the United Kingdom, and the effects of the dollar devaluation, have combined to reduce the quantity of cod imported. Furthermore, demand in Europe for cod was reportedly high so that competition for available cod supplies may have also reduced the quantity shipped to the United States.

U.S. consumption of cod was below 1972--down 2 percent to 79 million pounds. This decline was associated with record-high prices, particularly in retail, as well as the lower quantity of imports received (table 9).

Flatfish

The supply situation for flatfish, excluding halibut, was one of sharply higher imports, but lower beginning inventories and landings (table 10). The 34-percent increase in imports was based almost entirely on higher shipments from Japan. Much of that increase, however, was turbot.

Consumption of flatfish fillets increased 14 percent to 90.6 million pounds, but fell short of the gain in supplies. The resultant buildup of inventories can be primarily attributed to the record prices throughout most of the year. Although prices have recently stabilized or dropped in some cases, retail prices were as much as 36 percent above those in 1972 (table 11).

Haddock

Haddock supplies during the first three quarters of 1973 were well above the previous year as gains in imports and beginning inventories combined for an 18 percent increase in the total amount available (table 12). Imports, accounting for nearly 73 percent of total supplies, rose 25 percent above January-September 1972. The record 1973 total is particularly notable because it reversed the declines registered in 1971 and 1972. Of the countries shipping greater supplies to the United States, Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom were most important.

Like the other groundfish species, the increase in haddock consumption was reduced by the record prices throughout much of the year (table 13). Retail prices were particularly high, as much as 28 percent in August. As a result, consumption rose only 4 million pounds during the first three quarters and inventories remained at an unusually high level throughout the year.

Ocean perch

The supply of ocean perch was 95 million pounds, 12 percent above 1972. Increased imports supported the rise in supplies (table 14). Most of the 32 percent increase was centered in shipments from Canada which were 29 percent higher than the previous year. An extremely good Canadian catch has apparently led to the large increase in shipments.

Consumption was up about 5 percent despite the high prices this year. Prices at all levels advanced steadily throughout the year as demand apparently remained high for this relatively low priced product (table 15).

OUTLOOK

The outlook for groundfish fillets is affected by general developments in food markets as well as conditions in the fisheries. Prices of beef and poultry products have declined considerably since their peaks in September. As a result, consumers, who had temporarily changed their buying habits to include more purchases of fish, have now reverted to their normal purchases of beef (in 1972 per capita consumption of fish was 12 pounds compared to 115 pounds of beef). Retail demand for fishery products has softened recently, as have prices in many instances. Many chainstore and other buyers, who had made heavy purchases of fish early in the summer in anticipation of higher demand and prices for fishery products, apparently have reduced their purchases

considerably. October 1 stocks, as a result of the heavy anticipatory buying, were well above the previous year, and imports in September dropped off significantly (down 16 percent).

Only cod fillet inventories were below the previous year.

It now appears likely that many buyers will curtail their current purchases in order to reduce the quantities in storage. Thus, the combination of lower domestic demand for fishery products and reportedly high demand in Europe will serve to reduce imports during the fourth quarter and the early months of 1974. However, because first quarter meat supplies are expected to again shrink somewhat and meat prices are expected to rise, demand for fishery products would be rekindled. Because landings are seasonally low throughout the winter, a higher demand would necessitate higher imports and, therefore, higher prices to attract those supplies. Furthermore, with the fuel shortage threatening to curtail fishing somewhat, greater dependence will be placed on imports to satisfy domestic demand.

Groundfish supplies and utilization

(fillet weight)

Component	4th Quarter, 1972	1st Half, 1973
	Million Pounds	
Beginning inventory	42.4	52.4
Landings	13.8	33.3
Imports	84.1	148.1
Total supply	140.3	233.8
Ending inventory	52.4	55.3
Consumption	87.9	178.5

Even with imports and landings expected to be off from the previous year, present supplies appear sufficient for a slight gain in consumption. With prices beginning to soften in October and demand falling off to more normal levels, consumption should about equal the quantity consumed in the fourth quarter of 1972 and the early months of 1973. Again, consumption could increase somwhat next spring depending on the prices of meat and poultry and the quantity of fish available.

HALIBUT

U.S. supplies of halibut during the first three quarters of 1973 were 55.8 million pounds and were down 13 percent from a year earlier. Extremely high beginning inventories were not sufficient to offset a sharp decline in both domestic landings and imports (table 16).

Supply and utilization of halibut, January-September 1972 and 1973

Component	1972	1973	Percentage Change
	Million Pounds		Percent
Beginning inventory	11.2	18.3	+63
Landings	25.2	19.2	-24
Imports	27.5	18.3	-33
Total supply	63.9	55.8	-13
Ending inventory	19.2	17.5	- 9
Consumption	44.7	38.3	-14

Domestic landings of halibut were well below 1972 throughout the year. According to the International Pacific Halibut Commission, the primary cause was a severe decline in abundance since last year.[1/] Further, "The major reason for the decline in abundance is the incidental catch of halibut by the large unregulated foreign fishery off the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia."[1/] Lower catch limits imposed by the Commission were partially responsible for the 24-percent decline in the United States catch and the 29-percent drop in Canadian landings. However, the 15.5 million pounds landed in Area 3 (Cape Spencer, Alaska, and west to the Aleutians) by August 31 were well below the 25-million-pound quota. The total for this area was expected to reach o only about 20 million pounds by its close on October 1.

The lower quantity caught in Canada this year led to a sharp drop in imports from that country. With imports from Canada off 3 million pounds, the total quantity received dropped 34 percent to 18.3 million pounds. It appears that Japan may also have been affected by the decline in the resource, because imports from that country were off about 41 percent during the 9-month period.

Record prices and short supplies apparently took their toll as U.S. consumption of halibut dropped 14 percent to 38.3 million pounds. Prices at all levels were well above the previous year (table 17). The wholesale price for dressed halibut at New York went above $1 for the first time in August and has remained stable since that time.

OUTLOOK

With the season over in most areas on October 1, supplies of halibut will be seasonally low until fishing begins next April. Because of the poor catch this year, imports will be well below the 7.2 million pounds received in the fourth quarter of 1972. Furthermore, inventories were below the previous year on October 1 and should continue to be down unless significant consumer

1/ Bernard E. Skud, "Foreign Fleets To Blame," Western Fisheries, Aug. 1973, Vol. 86, No. 5, p. 16.

resistance is encountered. Demand through September held up reasonably well, but with the decline in meat prices, resistance could develop. Because supplies are expected to be below the previous year with a definite possibility of some price resistance, consumption could drop below that in 1972.

SALMON: FRESH, FROZEN, AND CANNED

The 1972 canned pack in Alaska was the lowest this century, and preliminary data indicate that the 1973 pack was well below the 1972 pack. By the end of the third quarter of 1973, supplies of canned salmon were estimated to be extremely low. Total available supplies at the end of the first half were off 43 percent from the previous year, and supplies declined further during the third quarter because of a very small pack (table 18).

The basis for this year's shortage was laid in 1972. Before the 1972 season, supplies of canned salmon were seasonally low, but at a normal level for that time of year. The 1972 pack, however, was unusually low--down nearly 40 percent from the previous year. At the same time, consumption during the second half of that year was about the same as the previous year so that inventories at the beginning of 1973 were very low (canners' stocks were off 49 percent, while distributors' stocks were off 24 percent (fig. 5)). In an effort to maintain existing markets, inventories during the first half were drawn down to minimum levels.

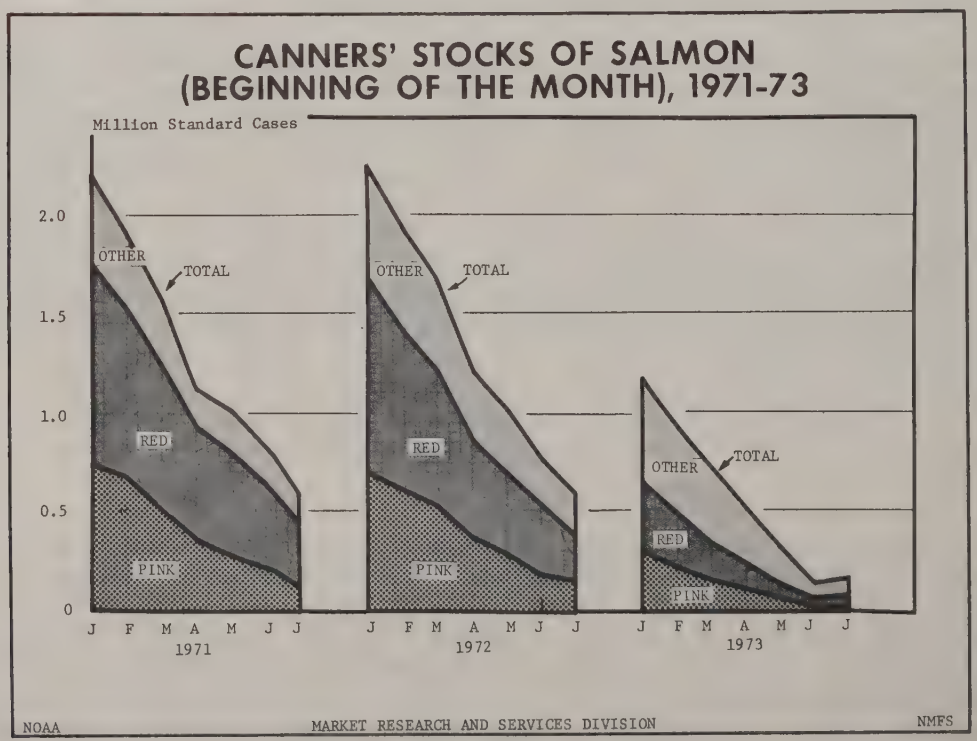

Figure 5

Adding to the existing shortage, the 1973 Alaska pack of 1.1 million standard cases was down 35 percent from 1972 and 60 percent from 1971 (table 19). Notably in the Bristol Bay area in Alaska, where the prime sockeye run occurs every year (from June to September), the 1973 run was the smallest since the 1890's.

Total imports were off substantially during the first three quarters of 1973; the quantity received from Canada dropped 32 percent from the previous year. This decline apparently was the result of a 6-percent drop in Canadian landings and a 45-percent increase in exports, with most of that gain resulting from higher shipments to European countries. When added to the 15-percent drop in shipments received from Japan, the total decline in imports during January-September amounted to a 28-percent drop from the 8.7 million pounds shipped in 1972 (table 20).

Imports of canned salmon by country of origin, January-September, 1971-73

Country	1971	1972	1973
		Thousand Pounds	
Canada	1,001	3,728	2,547
Japan	163	4,924	4,236
Other	3	3	-
Total	1,167	8,655	6,783

To aggravate the shortage of canned salmon available this year, an increasing portion of the salmon catch has gone to the fresh and frozen trade, rather than being canned. In Alaska, for example, 45 percent of the catch went to fresh and frozen markets during 1973, compared to 33 percent in 1972. Inventories of fresh and frozen salmon have, as a result, risen sharply during the year--up 41 percent from the previous October 1 total (table 21). The major factor in the switch from canning to freezing appears to be foreign markets, chiefly in Japan, but also including Europe. Consumer demand has been particularly strong in these areas, and these countries appear to have had ample supplies of devalued dollars to outbid the canneries. Price controls have undoubtedly aggravated this situation because domestic prices have been restricted while export prices were free to fluctuate in the market.

As a result of the change in the product mix, exports of fresh and frozen salmon more than doubled, while canned salmon exports were halved (tables 22 and 23). Furthermore, the sharp increase in Japanese competition is evident by the fact that during January to September 1973, the United States shipped nearly 25 million pounds of fresh and frozen salmon to Japan, compared to only 3 million pounds last year.

Consumption of canned salmon was off about 24 percent during the first half of 1973. With supplies off even more in the third quarter, consumption undoubtedly continued to decline. A further result of the shortage was the rapid advance of prices. By September, wholesale prices for canned salmon were from

48 to 98 percent above the previous year, depending on the species (table 24).

U.S. wholesale prices of canned salmon, September 1972 and 1973

Species	September 1972	September 1973	Percentage Change
	Dollars per case		Percent
Red	56.50	112.00	+98
Pink	44.50	65.75	+48
Chum	38.00	60.25	+59
King	*	104.00	-

*Not quoted.

Likewise, wholesale prices for dressed salmon were extremely high--up 44 percent to $2.10 for king salmon and 36 percent to $1.50 for silvers (table 25).

OUTLOOK

The outlook for salmon through the first half of next year is for an increasingly short supply and rising prices. Although current inventories of canned salmon are unavailable, extremely low inventories at the beginning of the pack season in June and the small pack this year have undoubtedly caused present stocks to be exceedingly low. Inventories of frozen salmon on November 1 were about 6 million pounds above the previous year, however, it is unlikely that this increase offset the sharp decline in canned salmon stocks to any large degree.

The prospects for a significant increase in the supply of salmon appear dismal at this time. Three factors in particular will preclude such an increase in the early months of 1974. First, salmon landings will be seasonally low until the next pack season in June. Second, the troll salmon fishery, which was off considerably this year, is not scheduled to open until next April. Third, Canada and Japan have also experienced relatively poor catches during 1973, so that imports will likely be low through the first half of 1974.

With demand apparently strong in light of recent price increases, the shortage of supply will almost assuredly cause higher prices and lower consumption next year. Upward pressure on prices is likely to be even greater when the full effects of the energy crisis is felt in the form of higher transportation costs.

SARDINES

Supplies of canned sardines available for consumption through the first half of 1973 were 65.7 million pounds--7 percent above the same period in 1972 (table 26). This increase in available supplies was caused by heavy carryover stocks from last year's good pack, plus good production in the second quarter. Imports of canned sardines were off sharply through June, probably because of heavy domestic stocks at the start of the year which dampened much of the incentive to import.

U.S. production took an unexpected downturn during the seasonally heavier third quarter of 1973. Preliminary indications are that the quarter-pound pack of canned Maine sardines through September was off 35 percent from 1972. The pack of 15-ounce oval cans was also off sharply through September:

Jan.-Sept.	1/4 lb. cans	15-oz. oval cans
	Cases	
1972	1,039,617	143,350
1973	679,299	58,162
Percentage change	-35	-59

The sharp drop in production during the third quarter was the result of an unexpected decline in the sardine catch. All indications are that the sardine catch fell well below preseason forecasts. Earlier in the year, all concerned had predicted a "bumper sardine harvest" in 1973.

As a result of the sharp drop in the pack, packers and distributors of canned sardines apparently elected to slow the movement of supplies out of inventory, leaving stocks at the end of the second quarter at 12.3 million pounds, nearly three times last year's level on the same date. The reporting of packers' inventories has been discontinued, but it is reasonable to assume that inventories are still running high in an apparent effort to stretch existing supplies over the remainder of the year.

Consumption of canned sardines through June was 5 percent below a year ago. Likewise, exports of canned sardines dropped below year-ago levels as shipments to South Viet Nam, previously a major export market, have slackened. This deline in exports has lessened some of the pressure on available supplies for domestic consumption.

Exvessel prices for sardines in Maine in late spring averaged substantially higher than a year ago (table 27). However, it is significant that prices at wholesale through the first 9 months of the year ranged well below 1972. Lower prices at wholesale reflected heavy carryover stocks from last year's good pack. Wholesale prices dropped sharply in May as sellers, anticipating another good pack, were attempting to move product out of inventory. However, prices climbed sharply in August when the good pack was not realized and for the first time in September, exceeded last year's level. Retail prices for canned sardines averaged higher than a year ago through the third quarter, but

increases at this level were moderate in light of good supplies at least through the first half.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for canned sardines through the end of the year calls for a tightening of supplies resulting from poor production in the third quarter. The last fix on inventories at the end of June showed them being worked down much more slowly than a year ago. Slow movement out of inventory will probably continue through the end of the year and at least through the first quarter of 1974. However, stocks of canned sardines are not sufficient to support demand as it presently exists. Imports may increase to fill some of this gap, but this still will not provide sufficient supplies to cover anticipated demand. The result will probably be seen in strong upward pressure on prices and a decline in consumption during the second half of 1973 being caused by short supplies.

TUNA

Total supplies of canned tuna through the third quarter of 1973 were an estimated 475 million pounds, edible weight--6 percent below the same period last year.[1/] Contributing to this decline were decreases in both U.S. production and imports of canned tuna. U.S. production of canned tuna was off 4 percent through September, primarily the result of a reduction in receipts of domestic-caught tuna.

Receipts of domestic-caught tuna at U.S. canneries were 410 million pounds (landed weight) through September--7 percent below a year ago (table 28).[2/] This decline was largely the result of fewer receipts of albacore. Receipts of albacore were off nearly 40 percent from last year's record levels through September. Yellowfin receipts were slightly below last year, while receipts of domestic-caught skipjack and "other" tunas registered modest gains.

Imports of raw tuna were 443 million pounds through September, barely below last year's level at this time (table 29).

1/ Supply data include canned imports (not-in-oil) and the U.S. pack, but do not include inventory figures because these data are not reported. A factor of 20.2 was used to convert the pack from standard cases to pounds.

2/ Although total U.S. canners' receipts are equal to total U.S. landings, canners' receipts of domestic-caught tuna are not strictly comparable with landings because tuna landed in one region may be shipped to a packer in another region for processing. Therefore, canners' receipts are used as the best indication of domestic raw supplies made available to packers.

Japan shipped 14 percent less raw tuna to the United States through the third quarter, and as a result, lost 7 percent of their share of the United States market (i.e., 48 percent in 1972, 41 percent in 1973). However, stepped up imports from other countries (Costa Rica, Ghana, Panama, and Taiwan, to name a few) offset much of the decline from Japan.

U.S. imports of canned tuna were 24 million pounds during the first three quarters of 1973--29 percent below a year ago (table 30). Imports of canned albacore decreased 55 percent, while imports of light meat canned tuna increased 20 percent. Most of the overall decline was the result of reduced shipments from Japan.

U.S. canned tuna production was 22.3 million standard cases through September --off 4 percent from last year (table 31). Production declined in all regions, with the exception of Puerto Rico, where a new plant began operating in late 1972.

Tuna prices have been higher at all market levels thus far in 1973. Price increases for raw tuna, both U.S. caught and imports, have shown dramatic increases through September of this year. Average dockside prices for U.S.-caught albacore, skipjack, and yellowfin through September 1973 increased 22, 11, and 8 percent, respectively over a year ago (table 32). At the same time, U.S. buyers have been paying significantly higher prices for imported raw materials. For example, the price paid for Japanese frozen round albacore reached $1,090 per ton (c&f), in September 1973--14 percent above September 1972. An analysis of the relationship between prices for imported and U.S.-caught raw albacore tuna follows this section.

Substantially higher raw material costs have been reflected in higher wholesale prices for canned tuna. Prices for canned white meat tuna (albacore) showed the greatest increases at wholesale--averaging 12 percent per case through September for both advertised brands and private labels (table 33). Wholesale price increases for light meat tuna increased somewhat less. Retail prices for canned tuna increased more during the first 9 months of 1973 than they had in the previous 2 years. This increase again reflected the soaring raw material costs as well as the overall inflationary trend in the economy. However, retail price increases for canned tuna have still been moderate in most instances, relative to the general price picture for protein foods.

OUTLOOK

Receipts of domestic-caught tuna probably will slacken off a bit in the fourth quarter, and leave total receipts for the year about 6 to 9 percent below 1972. However, receipts could be even lower if the energy crisis curtails fishing to a large extent. Most of this year's decline will be felt in albacore, whereas U.S.-caught skipjack receipts may end the year slightly above the 1972 level. Imports of raw tuna have been running at close to 1972 levels, and there will likely not be a sufficient increase in the fourth quarter to offset the expected decline in the U.S. catch.

As a result, fewer raw materials available to packers this year (imports, plus domestic receipts) are expected to hold canned tuna production below the record 1972 level of 31.1 million standard cases. We estimate the U.S. pack for the year at 28.5 to 29.5 million standard cases--or 5 to 8 percent below a year ago. Poor receipts of U.S.-caught tuna in the fourth quarter would tend to keep production at the low end of this estimated range.

The high cost of raw material is expected to continue into 1974. Contingent upon the outlook for the world's currency and fuel situation, continued price increases for imported raw tuna could have serious impact on supplies next year.

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REPORT ON FUEL SHORTAGE STATUS
AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1973

The fuel shortage is beginning to adversely affect the production of fishery products. From nearly all parts of the country fishing vessel operators are reporting increasing difficulty in obtaining the needed diesel fuel.

Current reports reflecting the adverse situation include the following:

1. Tuna vessels in California are not able to obtain the amount of fuel needed for a full trip.

2. City of Gloucester Fisheries Commission wrote Senator Kennedy that fuel shortage is limiting fishing in New England.

3. Gulf and South Atlantic vessel operators in several instances could not buy the fuel they needed and delayed sailings 1 to 2 weeks.

4. New vessels are having a particularly difficult time buying fuel because they have no record of purchases for the same month last year.

5. The provision restricting purchases to the amount delivered in the same month a year ago creates problems for fisheries because the industry is highly seasonal depending on the vagaries of weather, ocean, and the resource.

6. Fishing is controlled by international quotas in the Central Tropical Pacific and the North Atlantic. Unless U.S. fishing vessels obtain the needed fuel, they will not be able to harvest their fair share of the quotas. Also, in those cases where a specific share of a quota has been assigned to the United States, not catching that share will make it difficult to defend its retention or an increased share at future international fishery conclaves. Not obtaining the needed fuel will make it difficult for U.S. fishing fleets to compete in the same areas with foreign vessels that are not presently faced with a fuel shortage.

What are some of the possible longer range effects of curtailed fishing?

1. Production of an essential protein food will be reduced at a time when this country needs to produce all the protein food possible to counteract the meat shortage.

2. Growing reliance on imports will continue to increase if U.S. production drops. At present, two-thirds of the fishery products consumed in the United States are imported. In 1972, the adverse balance of payments for fish and fish products was $1.3 billion--up 43 percent from 1971 and 318 percent more than in 1960. The fuel shortage threatens to aggravate this balance of payments problem.

3. The income of those engaged in fishing and fish processing will be adversely affected and in some instances unemployment will increase.

Outlook:

On November 23, the OPA issued a regulation (Federal Register, November 27, 1973) that ordered sales of marine distillate fuels (includes diesel fuel) on a priority basis to vessels and shore installations harvesting and processing fish and seafood for 60 days. The new regulations, effective immediately, orders priority supply to "Commercial fishing vessels of American ownership, registry, or operation engaged in harvesting and transportation of marine food products to shore installations in the United States or its territories and in the operation of onboard equipment and gear." Priority also goes to "the operation of shoreside seafood processing installations in the United States and its territories."

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRICE DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN U.S.-CAUGHT AND IMPORTED JAPANESE RAW ALBACORE TUNA[1/]

1. As of October 1973, U.S. fishermen were receiving $830 per ton for their catches of albacore tuna at West Coast ports. This price was arrived at before the albacore season began in April by agreement with the Western Fish Boat Owners Association and tuna buyers' representatives. The $830 per ton price represented a significant increase (+22 percent) over last year's agreed upon price of $680 per ton. Much of the impetus behind this large increase has been the extremely high prices, in terms of U.S. dollars, being paid to foreign suppliers of albacore, particularly the Japanese.

2. In October of this year the Japanese were reportedly receiving $1,090 per ton (c&f) on the West Coast for albacore averaging 30-35 pounds in size

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1/ Prepared by Paul Beauchemin.

as compared with $960 per ton last year. The price differentials stack up as follows:

Albacore	Oct. 1972	Oct. 1973	Difference
	Dollars per Ton		Percent
Japanese[1/]	960	1090	+14
U.S. caught	680	830	+22
Difference (in dollars)	280	260	

1/ (c&f) for frozen round albacore.

3. This price differential can be explained as follows:

a. The Japanese price is quoted as c&f, and includes a freight charge of approximately $80 per ton. The U.S. price does not include freight.

b. U.S. dollar devaluation has had a significant impact on increasing the cost of imported Japanese albacore. The U.S. dollar has lost 15 percent of its buying power in terms of yen since October of last year.[2/] Thus, the Japanese must increase the price of their albacore in terms of dollars by 15 percent in order to match last year's price in terms of yen. This would mean that after freight is excluded from last year's price of $960 per ton by October of this year in order to offset the effects of devaluation:[3/]

$ 960	c&f (Oct. 72)
- 80	freight
880	f.o.b.
x1.15	devaluation factor
$1,012	f.o.b.
80	freight
$1,092	c&f (Oct. 73)

c. The albacore being purchased from the Japanese is reportedly preferred by U.S. buyers over that being caught by the United States fishermen. Most of the albacore being imported from Japan are frozen, graded (i.e., sorted by size and larger, 30-35 pounds per fish average) and more uniform in size. Therefore, they have a greater percentage of recovery in processing. The typical albacore landed by U.S. fishermen is generally

2/ Exchange rates: Oct. 72 - 308 yen = $1
Oct. 73 - 263 yen = $1

3/ Devaluation effect not applicable to freight charges.

smaller (15-20 pounds) and they are sold unfrozen and ungraded. Because of this, U.S. buyers are willing to pay higher prices in terms of dollars to the Japanese in exchange for the cost savings of not having to handle their product as extensively.

d. The United States is heavily dependent upon imported albacore tuna as a source of raw material in canned white meat tuna production. By law, albacore is the only tuna which can be labeled as "white meat." Last year almost 80 percent of U.S. canned white meat tuna production was packed from imported raw materials. The Japanese are the major supplier, accounting for almost 50 percent of these imports.

Changes in market situations in Japan have forced U.S. buyers to offer higher prices in order to attract needed Japanese imports. Competition in Japan for raw materials amongst their canners and raw tuna exporters has forced prices in that country up dramatically in the last few years. Exvessel prices paid for albacore in Yaizu, Japan (a leading tuna port) reflect the high cost of raw materials:

	Average Exvessel Price		
	Sept. 1973 1/	Sept. 1972 1/	Percent change
	Dollars per short ton		Percent
Albacore	924	760	+22

1/ Dollar price based on 308 yen = US $1 for 1972, and 263 yen = US $1 for 1973.

In order to attract Japanese raw tuna, U.S. buyers must, therefore, be willing to pay more than the price being paid in Japan by their canning industry.

4. In summary, the $260 per ton price differential between U.S.-caught and Japanese raw albacore is attributable to the following:

   a. freight charges

   b. effects of dollar devaluation

   c. different product forms

   d. strong competition for available supplies of raw tuna

Note: Provisions of the Nicholson Act of 1950 as amended (U.S.C. Title 46, Section 251) prohibit the landing of fish in U.S. ports aboard foreign fishing vessels. Thus, Japanese tuna fishermen are not landing their product here, but rather it is being shipped to the U.S. via freighter.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Supplies and utilization of frozen fish blocks, 1972-73 (product weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization	
	Beginning stocks	U.S. Freezings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Disappearance
	Thousand pounds					
1972						
January	62.7	0.2	27.5	90.4	55.9	34.5
February	55.9	.2	26.0	82.1	51.8	30.3
March	51.8	.1	31.8	83.7	49.8	33.9
1st quarter	62.7	.5	85.3	148.5	49.8	98.7
April	49.8	.1	29.0	78.9	51.8	27.1
May	51.8	.1	34.6	86.5	61.4	25.1
June	61.4	.3	32.8	94.5	62.9	31.6
2d quarter	49.8	.5	96.4	146.7	62.9	83.8
July	62.9	.2	33.8	96.9	77.0	19.9
August	77.0	.1	44.1	121.2	93.8	27.4
September	93.8	.2	26.5	120.5	104.4	16.1
3d quarter	62.9	.5	104.4	167.8	104.4	63.4
October	104.4	.7	36.0	141.1	97.8	43.3
November	97.8	.2	14.7	112.7	84.0	28.7
December	84.0	.7	18.8	103.5	75.8	27.7
4th quarter	104.4	1.6	69.5	175.5	75.8	99.7
Year	62.7	3.1	355.6	421.4	75.8	345.6
1973						
January	75.8	0.3	16.8	92.9	62.4	30.5
February	62.4	.6	17.0	80.0	47.8	32.2
March	47.8	.4	30.2	78.4	40.4	38.0
1st quarter	75.8	1.3	64.0	141.1	40.4	100.7
April	40.4	.4	18.7	59.5	32.4	27.1
May	32.4	.4	29.8	62.6	32.3	30.3
June	32.3	.4	31.3	64.0	36.4	27.6
2d quarter	40.4	1.2	79.8	121.4	36.4	85.0
July	36.4	.3	27.4	64.1	50.2	13.9
August	50.2	.5	42.9	93.6	62.6	31.0
September	62.6	.6	33.6	96.8	62.9	33.9
3d quarter	36.4	1.4	103.9	141.7	62.9	78.8
Jan.-Sept.	75.8	3.9	247.7	327.4	62.9	264.5
October	62.9	.7	37.8	101.4	77.4	240.0
November						
December						
4th quarter						
Year						

Table 2.--United States imports of fish blocks by species and country, January-September, 1972 and 1973.

Country	Cod			Flatfish			Haddock			Pollock			Other			Total		
	1972	1973	Per cent change	1972	1973	Per cent change	1972	1973	Per cent change	1972	1973	Per cent change	1972	1973	Per cent change	1972	1973	Per cent change
	Mil. lbs.		Per cent	Mil. lbs.		Per cent	Mil. lbs.		Per cent	Mil. lbs.		Per cent	Mil. lbs.		Per cent	Mil. lbs.		Per cent
Japan	3.8	9.4	+147	.1	1.9	*	-	-	-	20.7	35.7	+ 72	3.5	1.9	-46	28.1	48.9	+ 74
Canada	38.4	30.3	- 21	10.5	10.5	-	.5	.1	- 80	1.3	2.6	+100	7.4	7.0	- 5	58.1	505	- 13
Iceland	27.9	23.7	- 15	.2	.4	+100	5.8	4.2	- 28	6.9	10.1	+ 46	4.9	5.7	+16	45.7	44.1	- 4
Denmark	40.5	30.9	- 24	.5	.8	+ 60	4.2	3.0	- 29	1.7	1.4	- 18	1.2	1.2	-	48.1	37.3	- 23
Norway	35.1	41.8	- 66	.2	.8	*	6.4	8.6	+ 34	5.9	4.5	- 24	10.6	5.5	-48	58.2	43.0	- 26
Greenland	10.4	7.0	- 37	.1	.5	*	-	.2	*	-	1.0	-	.6	.7	+17	11.1	9.4	- 15
Poland	7.4	8.5	+ 15	.1	.2	+100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	8.7	+ 16
United Kingdom	1.1	0.4	- 64	.1	.3	*	3.7	1.8	-51	1.9	1.8	- 5	1.8	1.0	-44	8.6	5.3	- 38
Argentina	-	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.8	*	5.7	5.2	- 9	5.7	6.2	+ 9
Rep. South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	1.1	-54	2.4	1.1	- 54
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	*	-	.5	*	-	.8	*
West Germany	7.8	.1	-99	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.7	*	7.8	.9	- 89
Other	2.2	1.6	-28	.2	.3	+ 50	-	.3	*	.3	.6	+100	2.0	.6	*	4.7	3.4	- 28
Total	174.6	123.8	-29	12.0	15.8	+ 32	20.6	18.3	-11	38.7	58.8	+ 52	40.1	31.1	-22	286.0	247.8	- 13

* 200 percent or greater.

Table 3.--Imports of blocks by species, 1971 and 1972, and January-September, 1972 and 1973

Species	1971	1972	Percentage of total imports 1971	Percentage of total imports 1972	Jan. - Sept. 1972	Jan. - Sept. 1973	Percentage of total imports 1972	Percentage of total imports 1973
	Million pounds		Percent		Million pounds		Percent	
Cod	193.0	207.5	62	58	174.6	123.8	61	50
Flatfish	22.6	17.6	7	5	12.0	15.8	4	6
Haddock	28.9	25.9	9	7	20.6	18.3	7	7
Pollock	28.9	54.9	9	15	38.7	58.8	14	24
Other	37.8	49.5	13	14	40.1	31.1	14	13
Total	311.2	355.4	100	100	286.0	247.8	100	100

Table 4.--Imports of blocks by country, 1971 and 1972, and January-September, 1972 and 1973

Country	1971	1972	Percentage of total imports 1971	Percentage of total imports 1972	Jan. - Sept. 1972	Jan. - Sept. 1973	Percentage of total imports 1972	Percentage of total imports 1973
	Million pounds		Percent		Million pounds		Percent	
Canada	96.5	73.4	31	21	58.1	50.5	20	20
Japan	3.5	41.2	1	12	28.1	48.9	10	20
Iceland	74.2	61.4	24	17	45.7	44.1	16	18
Denmark	35.8	56.8	12	16	48.1	37.3	17	15
Norway	61.0	61.9	20	17	58.2	43.0	20	17
Greenland	6.7	13.0	2	4	11.1	9.4	4	4
United Kingdom	10.6	11.2	3	3	8.6	5.3	3	2
Other	22.9	36.5	7	10	28.1	9.3	10	4
Total	311.2	355.4	100	100	286.0	247.8	100	100

Table 5.--Wholesale price for frozen fish blocks, sticks and portions, monthly, 1972 and 1973

Month	Blocks							Portions		Cod sticks
	Cod	Haddock	Flounder	Ocean perch	Pollock	Whiting	Wolffish	Cod	Pollock	
	Cents per pound									
1972										
January	46.5	47.1	43.5	38.5	32.3	33.0	49.3	57.0		72.9
February	47.0	47.5	44.4	38.5	32.0	33.5	50.0	57.0		72.9
March	47.0	47.5	45.3	38.7	32.0	33.0	50.0	57.0	46.5	72.9
April	47.0	47.9	49.2	39.5	32.1	33.0	50.0	59.6	47.3	76.0
May	45.6	50.3	51.7	39.5	31.5	33.2	50.3	60.5	47.5	77.0
June	46.5	52.8	53.3	39.8	31.5	31.5	50.5	60.5	47.5	77.0
July	47.0	54.4	55.1	41.6	31.0	31.5	51.0	60.5	47.5	77.0
August	47.0	57.0	57.0	45.0	29.6	31.5	51.5	60.5	47.5	77.0
September	47.0	58.1	58.0	48.0	29.5	31.5	51.3	60.5	47.5	77.0
October	47.0	59.5	58.0	48.3	28.3	32.0	51.0	61.3	47.5	77.3
November	47.0	59.5	58.7	49.4	28.0	34.1	51.0	62.0	47.5	78.0
December	48.0	59.5	59.5	49.5	31.5	34.5	51.0	62.0	44.5	78.0
Average	46.9	53.4	52.8	43.0	30.8	32.7	50.6	59.9		76.1
1973										
January	48.6	60.1	59.5	51.2	29.0	34.6	51.0	62.0	45.0	78.0
February	52.4	60.5	59.6	53.1	30.1	35.8	50.0	62.0	45.1	78.0
March	56.6	61.4	60.0	53.9	33.0	37.5	54.5	64.5	45.3	78.0
April	58.5	63.3	60.0	54.0	34.0	37.5	52.0	67.0	46.0	78.0
May	61.1	64.9	60.0	54.8	35.2	37.5	52.0	67.0	46.0	78.0
June	66.7	69.0	62.0	53.9	39.8	39.4	52.0	67.0	46.0	78.0
July	68.9	73.3	63.0	54.0	43.1	41.1	52.0	67.0	48.5	87.0
August	71.9	75.5	65.3	65.7	46.0	42.6	-	67.0	48.5	87.0
September	78.5	79.6	67.8	66.7	51.2	48.4	61.8	69.3	50.3	87.8
October	80.0	82.3	68.0	67.0	55.0	50.4	63.5	78.1	56.6	75.1

Table 6.--Supplies and utilization of fish sticks and portions, monthly, 1972, and January-September 1973

Year	Supplies					Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Production			Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
		Sticks	Portions	Total				Total	Per capita
	Thousand pounds								Pounds
1972									
January	23.2	9.2	19.5	28.7	0.1	52.0	20.8	31.2	.149
February	20.8	11.0	20.8	31.8	.1	52.7	17.7	35.0	.167
March	17.7	12.7	24.7	37.4	.1	55.2	17.3	37.9	.181
1st qtr.	23.2	32.9	65.0	97.9	.3	121.4	17.3	104.1	.497
April	17.3	10.2	23.6	33.8	.1	51.2	16.1	35.1	.168
May	16.1	7.8	25.1	32.9	.2	49.2	20.3	28.9	.138
June	20.3	7.9	21.4	29.3	.2	49.8	24.8	25.0	.119
2d qtr.	17.3	25.9	70.1	96.0	.5	113.8	24.8	89.0	.425
July	24.8	5.2	12.8	18.0	.1	42.9	21.7	21.2	.101
August	21.7	8.5	22.7	31.2	.2	53.1	21.6	31.5	.150
September	21.6	9.7	23.9	33.6	.1	55.3	23.5	31.8	.152
3d qtr.	24.8	23.4	59.4	82.8	.4	108.0	23.5	84.5	.403
October	23.5	12.0	28.3	40.3	.1	63.9	26.1	37.8	.180
November	26.1	10.6	23.0	33.6	.1	59.8	28.6	31.2	.149
December	28.6	9.4	22.8	32.2	.1	60.9	34.4	26.5	.126
4th qtr.	23.5	32.0	74.1	106.1	.3	129.9	34.4	95.5	.455
Year	23.2	114.3	268.7	383.0	1.5	407.7	34.4	373.3	1.780
1973									
January	34.4	11.2	23.3	34.5	0.1	69.0	34.9	34.1	.162
February	34.9	12.3	22.6	34.9	.1	69.9	32.0	37.9	.181
March	32.0	14.2	26.7	40.9	.2	73.1	25.9	47.2	.225
1st qtr.	34.4	37.7	72.6	110.3	.4	145.1	25.9	119.2	.568
April	25.9	11.6	24.3	35.9	.2	62.0	24.3	37.7	.180
May	24.3	10.9	26.1	37.0	.2	61.5	26.9	34.6	.165
June	26.9	8.6	22.6	31.2	.1	58.2	33.0	25.2	.120
2d qtr.	25.9	31.1	73.0	104.1	.5	130.5	33.0	97.5	.465
July	33.0	7.7	21.0	28.7	.1	61.8	29.7	32.1	.153
August	29.7	9.3	27.5	36.8	.1	66.6	25.5	41.1	.196
September	25.5	10.0	26.3	36.3	.1	61.9	24.5	37.4	.178
3d qtr.	33.0	27.0	74.8	101.8	.3	135.1	24.5	110.6	.527
October	24.5	1/	1/	1/	.3	1/	27.6	1/	1/
November									
December									
4th qtr.									
Year									

1/ Not available.

Table 7.--Imports of fillets by country of origin and specie, January-September 1972-73

Country	Cod			Flatfish[2/]			Haddock			Ocean Perch			Total		
	1972	1973	Percentage change	1972	1973	Percentage change	1972	1973	Percentage change	1972	1973	Percentage change	1972	1973	Percentage change
	Mil. lbs.		%	Mil. lbs.		%	Mil. lbs.		%	Mil. lbs.		%	Mil. lbs.		%
Canada	29.5	21.8	-26	33.3	32.6	- 2	5.1	7.6	+49	47.1	60.9	+ 29	115.0	122.9	+ 7
Iceland	23.7	21.4	-10	.5	.5	-	5.7	5.9	+ 4	.7	1.8	+157	30.6	29.6	- 3
Japan	2.7	0.7	-74	14.3	28.8	+101	-	0.3	1/	.1	-	-	17.1	29.8	+74
Denmark	12.4	15.4	+24	1.5	1.2	- 20	5.9	5.5	- 7	-	0.3	1/	19.8	22.4	+13
Norway	8.5	5.7	-33	.4	1.6	1/	8.7	12.6	+45	.2	.2	-	17.8	20.1	+13
United Kingdom	.7	-	-	.5	1.2	+140	3.8	5.3	+39	.1	-	-	5.1	6.5	+27
West Germany	.1	.1	-	-	*	-	.1	.1	-	.7	.9	+ 29	.9	1.1	+22
Miquel	.2	.2	-	.5	.3	- 40	-	*	-	.3	.5	+ 67	1.0	1.0	-
Other countries	2.8	1.8	-36	2.2	4.9	+123	1.4	1.2	-14	-	.1	-	6.4	8.0	+25
Total	80.6	67.1	-17	53.2	71.1	+ 34	30.7	38.5	+25	49.2	64.7	+ 32	213.7	241.4	+13

* Less than 100 thousand pounds.
1/ Percent increase greater than 200 percent.
2/ Includes turbot.

Table 8.--Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen cod, 1972, and January-September 1973 (fillet weight)

Year	Beginning stocks	Landings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Thousand pounds						Pounds
1972							
January	6.1	1.0	3.0	10.1	5.1	5.0	0.024
February	5.1	.9	7.0	13.0	4.7	8.3	.040
March	4.7	1.6	9.0	15.3	4.9	10.4	.050
1st quarter	6.1	3.5	19.0	28.6	4.9	23.7	.114
April	4.9	1.3	10.5	16.7	5.5	11.2	.054
May	5.5	1.3	9.4	16.2	7.5	8.7	.042
June	7.5	1.3	11.1	19.9	9.2	10.7	.051
2d quarter	4.9	3.9	31.0	39.8	9.2	30.6	.147
July	9.2	1.1	10.7	21.0	13.7	7.3	.035
August	13.7	1.2	10.9	25.8	14.8	11.0	.053
September	14.8	1.0	8.9	24.7	16.2	8.5	.041
3d quarter	9.2	3.3	30.5	43.0	16.2	26.8	.129
October	16.2	1.4	6.1	23.7	17.6	6.1	.029
November	17.6	.9	4.8	23.3	17.5	5.8	.028
December	17.5	.7	7.5	25.7	16.2	9.5	.046
4th quarter	16.2	3.0	18.4	37.6	16.2	21.4	.103
Year	6.1	13.7	98.9	118.7	16.2	102.5	.493
1973							
January	16.2	.9	6.4	23.5	17.2	6.3	.030
February	17.2	.9	6.4	24.5	15.5	9.0	.043
March	15.5	1.0	9.2	25.7	13.1	12.6	.060
1st quarter	16.2	2.8	22.0	41.0	13.1	27.9	.133
April	13.1	1.4	10.7	25.2	13.3	11.9	.057
May	13.3	1.8	6.4	21.5	14.7	6.8	.032
June	14.7	1.5	9.4	25.6	16.6	9.0	.043
2d quarter	13.1	4.7	26.5	44.3	16.6	27.7	.132
July	16.6	1.0	5.8	23.4	15.4	8.0	.038
August	15.4	1.0	7.5	23.9	15.6	8.3	.040
September	15.6	1.4	5.2	22.2	14.8	7.4	.035
3d quarter	16.6	3.4	18.5	38.5	14.8	23.7	.113
October	14.8	2.0	7.5	24.3	14.5	9.8	.047
November							
December							
4th quarter							
Year							

Table 9.---Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of cod, monthly, 1968-73

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	14.1	12.9	10.2	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	11.9	8.9 5/
1969	11.1	12.8	9.7	7.6	6.6	6.0	10.9	11.0	10.6	12.0	14.4	13.7	10.5 5/
1970	15.7	14.7	15.0	11.8	8.2	10.7	11.5	16.2	15.2	14.1	13.1	16.4	13.6 5/
1971	20.3	13.4	12.6	12.6	9.4	11.7	14.8	18.1	15.6	15.0	19.2	20.3	15.3
1972	25.4	25.2	22.0	18.3	15.2	16.4	17.3	18.0	19.4	22.0	24.5	30.9	21.2
1973	24.1	24.7	24.3	20.0	13.1	14.3	18.9	20.1	18.4	17.4			
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1968	33.7	33.6	32.5	33.0	32.5	31.5	31.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.5
1969	30.0	30.0	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.3	30.8	31.7	32.9	33.5	31.4
1970	34.0	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.7	35.7	37.8	40.9	35.4
1971	41.5	42.8	43.1	43.1	44.2	45.2	46.1	46.7	48.4	48.5	49.6	50.0	45.8
1972	50.5	53.4	56.1	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.4	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.5	55.6
1973	56.7	57.0	57.9	61.5	62.0	66.1	68.1	71.8	78.8	81.1			
Wholesale price, fresh fillets 3/													
1968	70.7	64.8	62.1	57.6	50.2	51.1	51.5	50.3	55.5	56.4	60.9	61.3	57.7
1969	60.0	69.0	65.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	62.0	61.0	60.0	65.0	76.0	71.0	62.8
1970	78.0	75.0	85.0	80.0	59.0	62.0	70.0	78.0	80.0	72.0	73.5	79.4	74.3
1971	93.3	89.1	81.4	84.5	70.2	71.4	76.5	81.9	86.3	85.8	90.0	93.0	83.6
1972	113.4	118.5	118.8	95.2	94.3	94.4	95.0	97.8	105.0	110.0	110.0	120.0	106.0
1973	134.3	122.0	119.3	115.0	97.1	109.0	117.6	133.1	119.1	114.3			
Retail price, fresh fillets 4/													
1968	87.6	82.3	86.8	85.1	80.9	80.2	80.8	76.5	80.0	81.0	83.0	87.8	82.7
1969	82.8	80.8	89.8	88.2	84.0	84.5	88.6	93.1	89.1	86.4	99.0	92.8	88.3
1970	92.5	95.0	98.0	104.0	97.8	105.3	99.6	96.5	102.3	107.8	106.5	109.2	101.2
1971	112.8	119.3	127.1	126.9	125.8	124.5	129.0	129.4	126.5	128.3	128.4	134.5	126.0
1972	135.6	127.8	144.0	131.5	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	137.8	140.3	139.3	159.8	134.3
1973	185.5	179.5	184.5	184.0	174.5	170.6	170.0	179.3	180.0	183.0			

1/ Weighted average at principal New England ports.
2/ 1-lb. package, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ At New York City Fulton Market.
4/ Fillets fresh, most general prices at New York City.
5/ Annual weighted average.

Table 10.-Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen flatfish, 1972, and January-September 1973
(fillet weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	U.S. landings	Imports 1/	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Thousand pounds						Pounds
1972							
January	9.3	2.3	5.6	17.2	7.8	9.4	.045
February	7.8	1.8	2.7	12.3	4.8	7.5	.036
March	4.8	2.6	5.6	13.0	3.2	9.8	.047
1st quarter	9.3	6.7	13.9	29.9	3.2	26.7	.128
April	3.2	2.5	5.4	11.1	3.0	8.1	.039
May	3.0	3.0	4.7	10.7	2.8	7.9	.038
June	2.8	2.6	5.5	10.9	3.0	7.9	.038
2d quarter	3.2	8.1	15.6	26.9	3.0	23.9	.115
July	3.0	2.6	5.5	11.1	3.5	7.6	.036
August	3.5	3.1	8.8	15.4	4.7	10.7	.051
September	4.7	2.4	9.3	16.4	5.7	10.7	.051
3d quarter	3.0	8.1	23.6	34.7	5.7	29.0	.138
October	5.7	2.8	14.1	22.6	7.3	15.3	.073
November	7.3	2.4	11.9	21.6	8.1	13.5	.065
December	8.1	2.2	8.9	19.2	8.6	10.6	.051
4th quarter	5.7	7.4	34.9	48.0	8.6	39.4	.189
Year	9.3	30.3	88.0	127.6	8.6	119.0	.570
1973							
January	8.6	2.8	8.9	20.3	7.6	12.7	.061
February	7.6	1.4	4.7	13.7	6.7	7.0	.033
March	6.7	2.1	8.0	16.8	5.8	11.0	.052
1st quarter	8.6	6.3	21.6	36.5	5.8	30.7	.146
April	5.8	2.2	7.3	15.3	5.2	10.1	.048
May	5.2	2.9	7.3	15.4	6.1	9.3	.044
June	6.1	2.9	11.0	20.0	8.6	11.4	.054
2d quarter	5.8	8.0	25.6	39.4	8.6	30.8	.146
July	8.6	2.1	6.6	17.3	9.7	7.6	.036
Aug.	9.7	1.9	8.8	20.4	9.6	10.8	.051
Sept.	9.6	3.0	8.7	21.3	10.7	10.6	.050
3d quarter	8.4	7.0	24.1	39.5	10.7	28.8	.137
Oct.	10.7	2.8	13.9	27.4	13.4	14.0	.067
Nov.							
Dec.							
4th quarter							
Year							

1/ Includes turbot from Japan.

Table 11.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of flounder, monthly, 1969-72

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price, yellowtail 1/													
1969	9.5	16.7	14.2	14.0	12.4	12.8	14.6	14.3	12.3	14.7	14.7	13.4	13.6
1970	18.8	21.3	21.5	17.6	11.1	16.2	14.6	14.1	12.9	11.6	9.7	9.8	15.0
1971	13.1	16.4	19.1	19.0	13.1	12.6	13.7	22.1	13.7	16.6	16.0	18.6	16.2
1972	20.4	22.5	19.9	19.6	19.5	20.9	17.6	14.3	18.3	16.6	17.5	21.5	19.1
1973	17.7	34.9	28.9	32.4	18.3	15.8	19.9	24.5	13.8	14.4			
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1969	39.6	42.5	42.8	47.5	45.5	47.8	43.6	49.5	52.5	51.5	54.0	56.0	48.1
1970	52.8	53.6	53.5	53.9	53.8	53.5	53.4	53.0	53.5	53.1	53.5	51.8	53.3
1971	51.0	48.0	47.5	47.5	47.5	48.5	48.5	49.5	51.1	52.0	52.0	53.0	49.7
1972	53.8	53.8	56.2	58.0	59.7	64.0	66.3	67.5	72.9	73.4	74.9	76.0	64.7
1973	77.9	78.1	79.1	80.5	80.2	80.0	81.8	83.2	84.9	84.9			
Retail price, fresh fillets 3/													
1969	104.0	101.5	131.8	116.5	109.0	111.8	112.3	115.1	115.7	112.4	119.0	119.5	114.1
1970	131.4	137.8	138.6	135.2	125.3	130.3	128.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	131.5	123.0	129.4
1971	135.0	142.8	150.0	145.3	145.3	151.0	149.0	141.6	141.0	135.3	144.0	145.3	144.7
1972	152.8	156.5	162.8	167.8	161.0	166.5	170.3	170.0	166.5	167.5	180.3	176.5	166.5
1973	178.6	204.0	225.7	236.6	224.0	216.6	219.4	231.6	227.5	222.5			

1/ Weighted average, New Bedford, Massachusetts.
2/ Skinless, 5-lb. package, Canadian, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Most general prices at New York City.

Table 12.--Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen haddock, 1972, and January-September 1973 (fillet weight)

Year	Beginning stocks	Landings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Thousand pounds						Pounds
1972							
January	8.9	0.3	1.9	11.1	6.5	4.6	.022
February	6.5	.3	2.1	8.9	5.4	3.5	.017
March	5.4	.4	2.4	8.2	3.3	4.9	.024
1st quarter	8.9	1.0	6.4	16.3	3.3	13.0	.063
April	3.3	.3	2.4	6.0	2.3	3.7	.018
May	2.3	.5	2.2	5.0	1.8	3.2	.015
June	1.8	.5	2.9	5.2	2.1	3.1	.015
2d quarter	3.3	1.3	7.5	12.1	2.1	10.0	.048
July	2.1	.4	3.3	5.8	3.5	2.3	.011
August	3.5	.4	4.3	8.2	4.5	3.7	.018
September	4.5	.2	4.4	9.1	7.1	2.0	.010
3d quarter	2.1	1.0	12.0	15.1	7.1	8.0	.039
October	7.1	.3	2.5	9.9	8.4	1.5	.007
November	8.4	.2	3.4	12.0	9.4	2.6	.012
December	9.4	.2	2.4	12.0	9.8	2.2	.011
4th quarter	7.1	.7	8.3	16.1	9.8	6.3	.030
Year	8.9	4.0	34.2	47.1	9.8	37.3	.180
1973							
January	9.8	.2	3.4	13.4	11.5	1.9	.009
February	11.5	.2	2.3	14.0	11.6	2.4	.011
March	11.6	.3	5.0	16.9	9.5	7.4	.035
1st quarter	9.8	.7	10.7	21.2	9.5	11.7	.0558
April	9.5	.3	3.0	12.8	8.4	4.4	.021
May	8.4	.3	3.6	12.3	8.3	4.0	.019
June	8.3	.5	4.0	12.8	8.8	4.0	.019
2d quarter	9.5	1.1	10.6	21.2	8.8	12.4	.059
July	8.8	.3	3.3	12.4	8.8	3.6	.017
August	8.8	.3	4.3	13.4	8.9	4.5	.021
September	8.9	.1	3.6	12.6	9.9	2.7	.013
3d quarter	8.8	.7	11.2	20.7	9.9	10.8	.051
October	9.9	.2	3.8	13.9	11.2	2.7	.013
November							
December							
4th quarter							
Year							

Table 13.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of haddock in the United States, monthly, 1968-72

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	19.2	20.1	14.3	10.2	12.3	13.2	12.3	14.2	14.2	16.9	18.6	27.3	14.7 5/
1969	24.2	24.4	18.0	13.9	16.6	13.0	20.3	21.1	22.6	24.5	26.0	28.9	21.1 5/
1970	33.9	33.8	27.6	19.6	18.0	23.7	26.6	31.7	27.7	26.5	33.9	34.7	28.1 5/
1971	39.8	29.3	27.4	25.0	20.7	24.8	31.7	38.0	30.0	35.5	40.6	45.6	32.4
1972	41.5	40.1	43.3	40.8	37.6	36.8	40.8	38.0	41.2	46.2	55.2	54.6	43.1
1973	40.7	41.4	40.6	44.2	42.2	32.9	35.1	35.8	39.7	35.0			
Wholesale price, fresh fillets 2/													
1968	85.0	69.5	38.5	50.0	44.0	52.0	54.0	53.0	52.0	70.0	80.5	85.0	61.1
1969	83.5	87.0	86.5	46.0	59.0	50.0	78.5	73.5	73.0	76.0	118.5	97.5	77.4
1970	115.0	112.5	70.0	67.5	56.0	74.5	89.0	94.5	97.0	73.5	102.5	145.0	91.4
1971	116.5	101.0	73.5	67.0	60.0	96.0	82.5	108.0	97.5	103.5	102.5	122.5	94.2
1972	150.0	125.0	105.0	145.0	150.0	100.0	112.5	110.0	125.0	135.0	135.0	160.0	129.4
1973	160.0	100.0	125.0	130.0	145.0	82.5	132.5	117.5	120.0	120.0			
Retail price 4/													
1968	66.8	67.2	66.5	67.1	67.5	67.7	67.6	67.8	67.5	67.9	68.1	68.7	67.5
1969	69.1	70.1	70.1	71.3	72.6	73.4	74.6	75.9	76.8	77.6	78.3	79.7	74.1
1970	80.6	83.5	85.3	86.0	87.4	88.4	89.0	89.4	90.0	90.9	91.5	92.6	87.9
1971	93.8	96.4	98.4	98.9	100.0	101.2	101.8	101.6	101.8	102.0	102.4	101.8	100.0
1972	102.4	102.7	102.9	103.4	104.0	104.9	105.3	106.9	108.4	108.8	112.0	113.7	106.3
1973	115.7	119.6	120.8	124.2	128.7	132.2	133.6	136.3	136.5	138.3			

1/ Weighted average for large and scrod, New England principal ports.
2/ Skins on, 20-lb. tins, Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Canadian, skins on, 1-lb. packages, f.o.b. Boston, Massachusetts.
4/ One-pound packages, Bureau of Labor Statistics 47-city United States Average price.
5/ Annual weighted average.

* No quotes BLS.

Table 14.--Supplies and utilization of ocean perch, 1972, and January-September 1973 (fillet weight)

Year	Beginning stocks	Landings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Thousand pounds						Pounds
1972							
January	20.7	1.2	6.9	28.8	17.5	11.3	0.054
February	17.5	1.1	4.4	23.0	12.1	10.9	.052
March	12.1	1.7	3.5	17.3	7.2	10.1	.049
1st quarter	20.7	4.0	14.8	39.5	7.2	32.3	.155
April	7.2	1.7	2.2	11.1	3.4	7.7	.037
May	3.4	2.4	1.3	7.1	2.8	4.3	.021
June	2.8	2.1	5.4	10.3	3.5	6.8	.033
2d quarter	7.2	6.2	8.9	22.3	3.5	18.8	.091
July	3.5	2.1	6.1	11.7	6.3	5.4	.026
August	6.3	1.7	7.6	15.6	9.5	6.1	.029
September	9.5	1.3	11.7	22.5	13.4	9.1	.044
3d quarter	3.5	5.1	25.4	34.0	13.4	20.6	.099
October	13.4	1.1	8.5	23.0	15.1	7.9	.038
November	15.1	.9	6.7	22.7	16.5	6.2	.030
December	16.5	.7	7.3	24.5	17.8	6.7	.032
4th quarter	13.4	2.7	22.5	38.6	17.8	20.8	.100
Year	20.7	18.0	71.6	110.3	17.8	92.5	.445
1973							
January	17.8	1.0	3.3	22.1	14.6	7.5	.036
February	14.6	1.3	3.1	19.0	10.6	8.4	.040
March	10.6	2.1	2.6	15.3	5.9	9.4	.045
1st quarter	17.8	4.4	9.0	31.2	5.9	25.3	.121
April	5.9	1.8	4.5	12.2	4.2	8.0	.038
May	4.2	1.7	8.1	14.0	5.5	8.5	.041
June	5.5	1.8	9.5	16.8	10.2	6.6	.031
2d quarter	5.9	5.3	22.1	33.3	10.2	23.1	.110
July	10.2	1.2	10.2	21.6	14.4	7.2	.034
August	14.4	.9	11.5	26.8	15.5	11.3	.054
September	15.5	1.2	11.8	28.5	20.3	8.2	.039
3d quarter	10.2	3.3	33.5	47.0	20.3	26.7	.127
October	20.3	1.2	10.8	32.3	26.0	6.3	.030
November							
December							
4th quarter							
Year							

Table 15 --Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of ocean perch, monthly, 1968-73

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
1969	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2
1970	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.0
1971	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
1972	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.8
1973	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.3	8.9	10.2			
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1968	27.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	27.0	27.0	28.0	27.5	27.3	27.0	27.0	28.0	27.1
1969	28.5	28.5	27.5	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.5	30.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	35.0	30.2
1970	35.5	35.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	38.5	38.5	37.5	36.9
1971	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	36.6	38.2	35.7	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.8
1972	36.0	36.4	39.0	40.0	40.0	43.0	44.0	47.0	49.0	49.3	50.3	51.5	43.8
1973	52.0	53.0	53.0	55.5	55.4	55.8	56.8	60.4	64.0	65.0			
Retail price, frozen fillets 3/													
1968	54.4	54.6	53.7	53.6	53.8	53.8	54.6	54.3	50.8	54.8	54.5	54.5	53.9
1969	54.6	53.8	53.8	54.2	54.7	55.3	55.4	56.2	57.0	57.5	57.8	58.4	55.7
1970	59.4	61.3	61.6	63.2	63.3	63.8	64.0	65.7	65.6	56.3	66.6	68.5	63.2
1971	69.1	70.9	71.7	72.7	73.5	73.7	73.5	73.3	73.2	73.3	72.2	71.8	72.4
1972	73.4	73.7	72.5	73.1	73.3	73.8	75.2	77.1	78.0	82.1	84.6	85.1	76.8
1973	87.6	90.3	91.8	94.4	96.9	99.6	99.8	100.7	102.6	105.4			

1/ Weighted average at principal New England ports.
2/ Skin-on, 1-lb. package, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics 46-city United States average price.

Table 16.--Supplies and utilization of Pacific halibut, 1972-73 (dressed weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Landings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Million pounds						Pounds
January	11.2	-	1.0	12.2	8.4	3.8	0.018
February	8.4	-	1.6	10.0	6.0	4.0	.019
March	6.0	-	2.4	8.4	3.6	4.8	.023
1st quarter	11.2	-	5.0	16.2	3.6	12.6	.060
April	3.6	1.1	1.8	6.5	2.6	3.9	
May	2.6	5.6	3.1	11.3	5.2	6.1	
June	5.2	5.5	2.7	13.4	8.2	5.2	
2d quarter	3.6	12.2	7.6	23.4	8.2	15.2	
July	8.2	4.7	3.8	16.7	15.9	0.8	
August	15.9	6.8	5.9	28.6	16.8	11.8	
September	16.8	1.5	5.2	23.5	19.2	4.3	
3d quarter	8.2	13.0	14.9	36.1	19.2	16.9	
October	19.2	0.4	3.3	22.9	19.8	3.1	.015
November	19.8	0.1	2.4	22.3	18.2	4.1	.020
December	18.2	-	1.5	19.7	18.3	1.4	.006
4th quarter	19.2	0.5	7.2	26.9	18.3	8.6	.041
Year	11.2	20.6	34.7	66.5	18.3	48.2	.231
1973							
January	18.3	-	1.1	19.4	14.3	5.1	.024
February	14.3	-	1.3	15.6	11.0	4.6	.022
March	11.0	-	2.0	13.0	9.1	3.9	.019
1st quarter	18.3	-	4.4	22.7	9.1	13.6	.065
April	9.1	0.1	1.3	10.5	7.5	3.0	.014
May	7.5	3.3	1.2	12.0	7.4	4.6	.022
June	7.4	4.8	3.0	15.2	10.4	4.8	.023
2d quarter	9.1	8.2	5.5	22.8	10.4	12.4	.059
July	10.4	6.8	2.3	19.5	14.6	4.9	.023
August	14.6	3.5	3.7	21.8	16.0	5.8	.028
September	16.0	0.7	2.4	19.1	17.8	1.3	.006
3d quarter	10.4	11.0	8.4	29.8	17.8	12.0	.057
October	19.8	-	3.4	23.2	19.2	4.0	.019
November							
December							
4th quarter							
Year							

* Preliminary

Table 17.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of Pacific halibut, monthly, 1968-73

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price, Seattle 1/													
1968	--	--	--	27.2	24.8	25.1	25.7	27.4	29.0	25.8	33.7	--	28.3
1969	--	--	--	35.4	36.9	39.2	43.4	45.3	42.4	43.5	43.3	--	41.2
1970	--	--	--	43.4	40.1	43.0	44.4	39.8	34.9	32.5	35.6	--	39.2
1971	--	--	--	34.9	33.1	35.8	36.2	36.7	39.4	41.6	--	--	36.8
1972	--	--	--	60.3	58.3	65.7	70.5	73.7	79.9	--	--	--	68.0
1973	--	--	--	--	--	79.0	84.5	86.6	--	--			
Exvessel price, Ketchikan 1/													
1968	--	--	--	--	20.0	19.8	20.5	21.0	--	--	--	--	20.3
1969	--	--	--	--	29.3	34.5	37.5	46.0	38.5	--	--	--	37.2
1970	--	--	--	--	35.5	39.1	39.2	37.3	--	--	--	--	37.8
1971	--	--	--	--	31.0	31.0	31.3	--	--	--	--	--	31.1
1972	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70.0	--	--	--	--	70.0
1973	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	--			
Exvessel price, Prince Rupert 1/													
1968	--	--	--	22.6	24.4	22.7	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	23.2
1969	--	--	--	--	36.7	40.9	43.3	45.3	44.1	43.7	--	--	42.3
1970	--	--	--	--	39.4	42.6	42.5	38.9	35.6	31.7	--	--	38.5
1971	--	--	--	--	33.6	32.7	34.0	37.4	37.8	--	--	--	35.1
1972	--	--	--	--	59.8	66.6	72.5	76.3	78.5	--	--	--	70.7
1973	--	--	--	--	--	73.4	78.2	81.4	86.0	--			
Wholesale price 2/													
1968	39.0	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.3	37.2	39.4	41.6	40.6	45.2	38.5	39.0	38.2
1969	41.3	41.3	43.0	47.0	47.0	58.0	62.0	62.0	66.0	60.0	63.0	58.0	54.1
1970	57.5	57.5	56.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.0	57.3	56.7	55.3	54.9	56.9
1971	54.2	54.2	55.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.5	55.0	58.5	54.1
1972	62.0	62.1	67.6	72.0	76.8	77.0	85.0	90.1	92.2	95.0	95.0	95.0	80.8
1973	91.8	91.7	90.4	88.0	97.1	99.6	96.8	105.1	105.0	105.5			
Retail price 3/													
1968	88.1	87.5	91.5	93.2	92.7	92.2	89.5	89.8	88.0	89.1	93.0	89.0	90.3
1969	86.0	91.5	90.3	86.6	91.8	93.5	103.5	106.5	101.0	100.1	123.8	104.0	98.6
1970	108.0	102.5	101.9	113.8	116.0	112.8	110.0	108.0	112.8	108.3	106.6	106.0	108.6
1971	106.5	107.8	107.9	107.8	111.5	110.0	110.0	104.0	107.1	112.8	108.9	109.7	108.7
1972	115.1	124.0	124.0	126.5	135.6	137.0	139.0	158.0	160.3	162.8	164.0	167.8	142.8
1973	174.2	169.3	170.7	174.0	172.3	174.0	174.0	177.8	181.8	184.0			

1/ Weighted average price for medium size.
2/ Dressed form, frozen, at New York City.
3/ Steak form, fresh at New York City.

Table 18.--Supplies and utilization of canned salmon, 1972 and 1973

Year/ Species	Supplies					Utilization				
	Begin inventory		Production	Imports	Total	End inventory		Exports	Apparent consumption	
	Canners	Distributors				Canners	Distributors		Total	Per capita
	Thousand standard cases									(Pounds)
1972--1st half										
King	42.1					21.8				
Red	962.0					235.6				
Coho	734.3					53.2				
Pink	702.8					147.9				
Chum	409.5					127.9				
Steelhead	-					-				
Total	2,250.7	448.1	-	127.1	2,835.9	586.4	362.2	251.9	1,625.4	0.375
1972--2d half										
King	21.8		47.7			31.4				
Red	235.6		539.5			359.7				
Coho	53.2		57.5			46.3				
Pink	147.9		544.6			293.7				
Chum	127.9		583.3			435.4				
Steelhead	-		.5			-				
Total	586.4	362.2	1,773.1	115.5	2,837.2	1,166.5	341.0	193.1	1,136.6	.262
1973--1st half										
King	31.4					10.1				
Red	359.7					47.5				
Coho	46.3					9.4				
Pink	293.7					33.1				
Chum	435.4					67.6				
Steelhead	-					-				
Total	1,166.5	341.0	-	121.6	1,629.1	167.7	114.4	105.9	1,241.1	.284
Percent change	-49	-24	-	-5	-43	-72	-69	-58	-24	

Table 19.-- Alaska canned salmon pack by species, 1969-1973

Species	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Thousand standard cases				
Red	766.1	1,705.7	1,108.2	550.8	337.0
Pink	1,185.6	1,328.6	1,074.5	599.3	430.9
Chum	210.2	450.0	601.8	500.0	333.5
King	32.8	27.3	31.9	20.9	8.8
Coho	88.5	53.5	82.6	54.9	24.1
Total	2,283.2	3,565.0	2,899.0	1,725.9	1,134.4

Table 20.--U.S. imports of canned salmon by country of origin, January-September 1971-73

Country	1971	1972	1973	Percentage change 1973 over 1972
	Thousand pounds			Percent
Canada	1,001	3,728	2,547	-32
Norway	-	-	-	-
Japan	163	4,924	4,236	-14
Other	3	3	-	-
Total	1,167	8,655	6,783	-22

Table 21.--Inventories of fresh and frozen salmon (dressed weight)

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
						Thousand pounds						
1968	9,941	8,284	6,442	5,534	4,349	4,218	6,097	12,784	18,300	21,304	20,927	19,059
1969	16,828	14,844	10,022	7,794	6,778	7,466	6,507	9,537	11,081	10,925	10,190	9,503
1970	8,538	6,822	5,711	4,359	3,423	2,995	4,878	8,897	18,817	24,865	24,734	23,710
1971	22,365	19,329	16,710	12,035	9,658	9,210	12,391	15,530	22,744	26,812	24,965	22,635
1972	18,590	15,651	11,481	8,080	5,095	4,255	6,684	11,654	17,986	22,739	24,829	22,121
1973	20,178	14,770	11,890	8,368	5,918	5,891	8,271	19,736	27,447	32,247		

Table 22.--U.S. exports of canned salmon by country of destination, January-September, 1971-73

Country	1971	1972	1973	Percentage change 1973 over 1972
	Thousand pounds			Percent
Canada	2,909	1,518	120	- 92
United Kingdom	3,801	13,001	7,079	- 46
Netherlands	1,015	795	564	- 29
Australia	354	574	199	- 65
Other	1,296	1,201	588	- 51
Total	9,375	17,089	8,550	- 50

Table 23.-- Exports of fresh and frozen salmon by country of origin (1971-73 January-September)

Country	1971	1972	1973	Percentage change
	Million pounds			Percent
Canada	2.8	1.9	2.5	+ 32
Sweden	1.4	3.7	2.2	- 41
United Kingdom	3.0	3.2	3.2	-
France	3.2	5.5	7.1	+ 29
Japan	5.2	2.7	24.8	+818
Others	1.9	3.4	6.6	+ 94
Total	17.5	20.4	46.4	+127

Table 24.--United States wholesale prices of canned salmon, monthly, 1968-73 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Dollars per case 2/												
Red (sockeye)													
1968	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.70	41.00	41.00	40.50	40.50	40.31
1969	40.50	40.50	40.63	41.00	41.00	41.25	43.30	43.75	44.13	45.13	45.25	45.25	42.64
1970	45.25	45.44	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	42.90	40.00	40.00	40.00	41.13	41.50	43.19
1971	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	43.00	44.50	3/	3/	46.00	46.00	42.85
1972	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	56.00	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	51.08
1973	56.50	56.50	56.50	57.25	58.00	58.00	58.00	*	112.00	110.40			
Pink:													
1968	32.50	32.50	32.80	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	32.30	31.00	31.00	30.00	29.75	31.99
1969	29.70	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.80	32.40	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	31.28
1970	31.60	31.25	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	32.65
1971	33.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.80	35.83	3/	3/	36.00	36.00	34.86
1972	36.00	37.00	37.00	37.38	37.50	37.50	37.75	41.25	44.50	44.50	44.75	45.00	40.01
1973	45.25	45.50	45.50	46.25	47.00	47.00	47.00	*	65.75	67.10			
Chum:													
1968	29.00	29.00	29.30	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.30	28.50	28.13	27.38	27.00	28.80
1969	27.00	26.75	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.88	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.88	29.00	27.67
1970	28.80	28.25	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	29.00	29.50	29.50	28.71
1971	29.50	30.00	30.00	30.13	30.50	30.50	30.50	31.50	3/	3/	31.50	31.50	30.56
1972	32.00	31.00	31.00	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	34.75	38.00	38.50	40.00	40.00	34.27
1973	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.50	40.50	*	60.25	62.50			
King (chinook)													
1968	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1969	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	36.50	36.75	36.50	34.73
1970	36.50	37.13	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.50	37.63	37.50	37.17
1971	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	3/	3/	38.50	38.50	37.70
1972	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	*	*	*	*	38.50
1973	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	104.00	104.00			

1/ Average of the weekly prices reported by Seattle brokers and canners.
2/ Forty-eight 1-pound talls. Does not include discounts and promotional allowances.
3/ Prices not reported during the price freeze.
* Prices not quoted.

Table 25.---Wholesale prices for dressed salmon, monthly, 1970-73

Month	King 1/				Silver 2/			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Cents per pound							
January	127.5	136.0	126.0	150.0	96.4	103.0	101.3	140.0
February	127.5	136.0	125.0	160.0	97.5	100.1	104.0	140.0
March	128.0	130.0	125.0	162.0	97.5	97.5	105.0	145.0
April	127.5	129.0	125.0	165.0	100.0	96.2	105.0	150.0
May	130.6	125.0	125.0	165.0	98.8	83.0	105.0	150.0
June	131.9	121.3	125.0	165.0	97.5	80.0	105.0	150.0
July	140.0	121.9	125.0	165.0	105.0	80.0	105.0	150.0
August	144.1	119.0	145.0	200.0	107.5	80.0	107.0	150.0
September	143.6	118.8	146.3	210.0	108.3	80.0	110.0	150.0
October	140.0	130.0	150.0	220.0	110.0	80.0	130.0	165.0
November	140.0	130.0	150.0		110.0	97.5	130.0	
December	136.0	129.5	150.0		103.2	100.0	130.0	

1/ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
2/ New York - primarily f.o.b. warehouses.

Table 26.-- Supply and utilization of canned sardines, 1967-73 (product weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization			
	Beginning stocks 1/	U.S. production 2/	Imports 3/	Total Supply	Ending stocks	Exports	Apparent consumption	
							Total	Per capita
	Million pounds							Pounds
1967	13.8	29.3	61.9	105.0	13.2	1.4	90.4	0.46
1968	13.2	40.5	69.7	123.4	23.3	3.0	97.1	.49
1969	23.3	24.4	56.5	104.2	18.6	2.1	83.5	.41
1970	18.6	18.9	59.6	97.1	10.2	1.5	85.4	.42
1971	10.2	22.2	61.7	94.1	8.0	.9	85.2	.41
1972	8.0	36.6	82.7	127.3	18.8	3.0	105.5	.50
1972								
1st qtr.	8.0	2.3	24.4	34.7	6.5	.7	27.5	.13
2d qtr.	6.5	13.3	19.2	39.6	7.5	.4	31.7	.15
3d qtr.	7.5	4.5	22.3	34.3	20.8	1.5	12.0	.06
4th qtr.	20.8	16.5	16.2	53.5	18.8	.5	34.2	.16
1973 4/								
1st qtr.	18.8	2.0	14.9	35.7	16.9	.5	18.3	.08
2d qtr.	16.9	15.2	14.8	46.9	12.3	.5	34.1	.16

1/ Canners and distributors stocks of Maine sardines.
2/ Pacific pack has been negligible since 1967.
3/ Includes some canned sea herring.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 27.--Exvessel, wholesale and retail prices of Maine sardines, monthly, 1966-73 1/

Prices/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Average
	Cents per pound 2/												
Exvessel price (Maine)													
1966	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.9
1967	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4
1968	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
1969	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
1970	--	2.0	--	--	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.8
1971	--	--	--	1.1	--	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	--	2.3
1972	--	--	--	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1
1973	--	--	--	3.7	3.9								
Wholesale price													
	Dollars per case 3/												
1966	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50
1967	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	12.00	12.25	12.25	12.25	11.56
1968	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
1969	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.63	12.63	12.31
1970	12.63	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	14.07
1971	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.75	15.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	15.96
1972	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	17.55	17.30	17.10	17.10	15.75	16.84
1973	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	15.30	15.30	15.30	17.25	17.35	17.60			
Retail price													
	Cents per can 4/												
1966	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.2
1967	15.3	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.1
1968	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.1
1969	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5
1970	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.0	17.4
1971	19.3	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4	20.4
1972	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.1	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.0	22.1
1973	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.7	23.1	23.2	23.5	24.2			

1/ Keyless, oils.
2/ Round weight.
3/ 100 - ¼-lb. cans per case. New York prices taken on Monday or Tuesday of the week in which the 13th of the month falls.
4/ U. S. average prices ¼-lb. can as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 28.--Receipts of domestic-caught tuna by United States canneries by region and species, January-September, 1972-73[1/]

Region/species	Jan. - Sept. 1972	Jan. - Sept. 1973	Percent change
	- - - - - Thousand pounds - - - - -		1973/72
California			
Albacore	26,194	16,980	-35
Yellowfin	208,392	180,324	-13
Skipjack	27,624	21,016	-24
Other[1/]	35,478	38,430	+ 8
Total	297,688	256,750	- 14
Washington & Oregon			
Albacore	38,550	23,918	-38
Yellowfin	-	-	-
Skipjack	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	38,550	23,918	-38
Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and Hawaii			
Albacore	16	-	-
Yellowfin[2/]	79,182	96,508	+22
Skipjack	25,288	32,282	+28
Other	514	-	-
Total	105,000	128,790	+23
Total All Regions			
Albacore	64,760	40,898	-37
Yellowfin[2/]	287,574	276,832	- 4
Skipjack	52,912	53,298	+ 1
Other	35,992	38,430	+ 7
Total	441,238	409,458	- 7
Grand Total All Species	441,238	409,458	- 7

1/ Includes bluefin and bonito.
2/ Includes some quantities of bigeye tuna.

Table 29.--United States imports of raw tuna (not including bluefin or bonito), monthly, 1971-73

Year/Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Million pounds												
1971													
Albacore	7.9	9.9	9.6	9.2	5.5	9.8	9.6	24.1	7.6	21.7	11.0	15.5	141.4
Yellowfin	3.5	3.8	8.3	8.0	9.0	6.3	3.7	4.4	9.4	11.9	11.8	23.9	104.0
Skipjack	7.7	9.3	15.5	20.4	11.5	7.1	4.7	2.6	4.2	8.5	18.5	21.5	131.5
Total	19.1	23.0	33.4	37.6	26.0	23.2	18.0	31.1	21.2	42.1	41.3	60.9	376.9
1972													
Albacore	14.0	7.5	16.5	21.8	13.5	8.1	25.1	28.9	26.8	20.1	17.9	12.8	213.0
Yellowfin	13.9	6.3	17.0	14.9	14.7	16.1	10.5	11.2	12.2	10.3	17.0	12.5	156.6
Skipjack	27.2	9.9	22.5	23.2	15.9	11.1	13.8	28.8	17.4	14.6	14.6	19.7	218.7
Total	55.1	23.7	56.0	59.9	44.1	35.3	49.4	68.9	56.4	45.0	49.5	45.0	588.3
1973													
Albacore	14.1	13.0	20.9	14.6	21.9	12.7	17.8	24.5	20.4	16.6			
Yellowfin	22.3	11.6	8.2	14.8	10.6	16.0	17.3	14.9	8.0	13.4			
Skipjack	20.3	16.5	14.4	11.7	16.5	9.4	20.1	24.4	25.8	58.2			
Total	56.7	41.1	43.5	41.1	49.0	38.1	55.2	63.8	54.2	88.2			

Table 30.--Imports of canned tuna (not in oil), monthly, 1971-73[1/]

Year/Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Thousand pounds												
1971													
Albacore	3,031	1,096	790	513	1,300	4,187	4,903	4,061	8,520	1,286	377	2,031	32,095
Other	5,171	3,280	1,895	1,691	2,639	2,882	2,514	1,404	1,713	1,346	602	1,558	26,696
Total	8,20	4,376	2,685	2,204	3,939	7,069	7,417	5,465	10,233	2,632	979	3,589	58,791
1972													
Albacore	722	338	135	1,446	3,696	2,899	2,412	5,161	5,572	4,356	4,763	6,525	38,034
Other	621	592	478	1,119	2,293	1,707	1,159	1,740	1,804	1,321	2,723	2,537	18,094
Total	1,343	930	613	2,565	5,989	4,606	3,571	6,901	7,376	5,677	7,486	9,062	56,128
1973													
Albacore	3,364	1,512	412	227	697	535	497	1,431	1,447	2,744			
Other	2,104	1,325	1,402	891	1,282	1,380	1,055	2,186	2,236	2,962			
Total	5,468	2,837	1,814	1,118	1,979	1,915	1,552	3,617	3,683	5,706			

1/ Canned tuna imports in oil are negligible and are not included.

Table 31.--United States tuna pack, by region, 1970-73 (does not include bonito)[1/]

Year	California	Washington and Oregon	Puerto Rico	Other[3/]	Total
	Thousand standard cases				
1970	10,567	1,589	6,366	3,541	22,063
1971	9,736	1,422	7,744	3,303	22,205
1972	13,009	1,887	11,613	4,545	31,054
1972					
January	493	[4/]	757	358	1,608
February	859	143	1,022	206	2,230
March	1,392	63	982	353	2,790
April	1,451	139	770	395	2,755
May	1,483	53	1,043	294	2,873
June	1,254	164	581	429	2,428
July	1,253	342	848	161	2,604
August	1,479	602	710	418	3,209
September	1,076	253	1,117	376	2,822
1973					
January	377	74	718	197	1,366
February	904	207	644	248	2,003
March	720	51	1,364	334	2,469
April	1,291	162	938	203	2,594
May	1,498	23	80	345	1,946
June	1,079	27	2,071	202	3,379
July	1,438	15	859	370	2,682
August	1,411	352	908	407	3,078
September	1,370	327	569	536	2,802

1/ 1972 and 1973 data are preliminary.
2/ Source: 1972 and 1973 monthly data from California Department of Fish and Game.
3/ Includes Maryland, Hawaii, and American Samoa.
4/ January figures included in February.

Table 32.-Exvessel prices of tuna monthly, 1964-73

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Dollars per ton												
Albacore													
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	312	312	312	312	312	314
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	375	375	390	390	390	382
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	395	400	400	400	400	398
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
1972	-	-	-	-	-	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	830	830			
Bluefin													
1964	-	-	-	-	250	250	245	240	240	240	240	240	243
1965	-	-	-	-	-	267	267	260	255	255	271	208	255
1966	-	-	-	-	-	295	262	290	290	306	-	-	289
1967	-	280	270	-	-	235	235	235	237	237	237	237	245
1968	237	-	-	-	-	-	295	295	291	295	295	295	286
1969	301	-	-	305	305	306	276	306	306	306	306	-	302
1970	326	-	-	-	347	349	351	358	360	362	373	-	353
1971	-	-	392	-	400	401	403	403	400	400	400	401	400
1972	-	422	-	-	-	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422
1973	-	-	-	-	-	457	460	465	462	-			
Skipjack 2/													
1964	209	211	210	208	209	203	203	203	200	200	200	200	205
1965	200	200	200	205	223	227	226	215	205	205	230	276	218
1966	339	374	364	335	298	280	263	266	276	280	294	293	305
1967	293	265	240	217	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	221
1968	205	257	257	258	260	263	264	265	266	266	266	266	258
1969	268	270	271	273	274	276	276	276	276	276	279	279	274
1970	291	296	298	301	308	317	323	327	331	333	338	339	317
1971	362	362	362	366	367	371	372	374	375	376	376	376	370
1972	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405
1973	447	447	447	447	447	447	450	455	455	459			
Yellowfin 2/													
1964	255	257	260	259	259	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
1965	270	270	270	275	283	287	287	280	275	275	291	326	282
1966	395	447	419	388	353	335	320	321	332	343	358	358	364
1967	358	319	295	277	265	265	265	265	267	267	267	267	281
1968	267	307	308	308	310	314	314	315	316	316	316	316	309
1969	318	319	322	323	325	326	326	326	326	326	329	330	325
1970	341	346	348	355	358	366	372	379	381	383	386	391	367
1971	412	412	412	415	417	421	420	420	420	421	421	421	418
1972	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442
1973	477	477	477	477	477	477	480	485	485	489			

1/ Midpoints of price ranges.
2/ Premium grade.

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Table 33.--Canned tuna wholesale and retail prices, monthly, 1968-73

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
					Dollars per case 1/								
Wholesale - Advertised brands 2/													
White solid (No. 1/2 - 7 oz. 48's)													
1968	16.35	16.34	16.35	16.35	16.60	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	17.65	16.72
1969	17.85	17.85	17.85	18.05	18.10	18.10	18.41	18.60	18.70	19.10	19.23	19.35	18.43
1970	19.35	19.35	19.55	19.85	19.85	19.95	20.35	20.51	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.35	20.68
1971	22.35	22.35	22.55	22.85	22.85	22.85	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	22.07
1972	21.50	22.28	22.70	22.74	22.75	22.75	23.31	23.50	23.50	24.89	25.35	25.35	23.39
1973	23.00	24.75	24.75	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.38	27.50			
Light chunk (No. 1/2 - 6-1/2 oz. 48's)													
1968	13.50	13.50	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.75	14.24
1969	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.91	15.10	15.25	15.85	15.98	16.35	15.19
1970	16.35	16.35	16.49	16.70	16.70	16.80	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.70	17.70	17.70	17.01
1971	18.2[illegible]	18.70	18.70	18.65	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.61
1972	18.70	18.90	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.39	19.70	19.70	19.89	19.95	19.95	19.42
1973	19.95	19.95	19.95	20.70	20.90	21.14	21.20	21.20	19.68	20.95			
Wholesale - Private label 2/													
White solid (No. 1/2 - 7 oz. 48's)													
1968	13.25	13.25	13.85	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.05
1969	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.50	15.25	15.35	15.75	15.75	16.75	14.90
1970	16.75	16.75	16.49	16.70	16.70	16.80	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.70	17.70	17.70	18.20
1971	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25
1972	20.25	20.75	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	22.25	22.63	22.75	21.59
1973	22.75	23.00	23.00	23.50	24.05	24.28	24.20	24.20	25.04	27.25			
Light chunk (No. 1/2 - 6-1/2 oz. 48's)													
1968	10.75	10.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.58
1969	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.79	11.88	11.99	12.50	12.50	12.88	12.00
1970	12.88	12.88	12.98	13.00	13.00	13.20	14.00	14.13	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.79
1971	15.06	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.46
1972	15.50	15.60	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.81	17.00	17.00	17.19	17.25	17.25	16.57
1973	17.25	17.25	17.25	18.25	18.60	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.81	19.25			
Retail 3/													
Light chunk (6 - 6/2 oz. cans)													
					Cents per can								
1968	34.3	34.2	33.7	33.8	34.5	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.00	34.5
1969	35.1	35.4	35.1	35.3	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.7	35.8	36.3	36.5	36.9	35.7
1970	37.6	39.8	38.3	38.7	39.2	39.4	39.4	35.7	40.7	41.7	42.2	42.7	39.4
1971	43.3	43.6	43.0	44.3	44.2	44.4	44.2	44.2	44.3	44.1	43.9	44.1	44.0
1972	44.1	44.7	45.2	45.6	45.8	45.9	45.7	45.3	45.6	46.0	46.1	46.4	45.5
1973	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.6	48.3	49.6	51.0	49.6	50.0	50.6			

1/ Quotes do not include trade or promotional allowances.
2/ Reported by San Diego brokers and cannery representatives, f.o.b. canner's terminal.
3/ U.S. average retail price reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.